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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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RIDDLED WITH SHOT

SHAMS OF THE ENEMY PIERCED ALL AROUND.

The "Amiable" Monarch, King George V—Chinese Outbreaks and Financial Dickerings—Glib Chauncey Depew and His Intimate "Statesman"—A Pointer on Inspired Testimony.

"Business before pleasure," or "Turn about is fair play"—either or both mottoes is that of George V. The death of Edward VII. boomed the business of the dealers in funeral trappings; proportionally, dealers in gayeties had a lean time of it. Now the order comes to lighten the mourning period in order "to save something of the local season."

Despatches about "outbreaks in China" began to appear with increasing frequency, at the time that American financiers were foregathering with European dittos in Paris in the endeavor to secure from the latter (who held Chinese concessions) as large a share as possible in the Chinese loan for building the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railroad; and the despatches increased in the "bloodiness of the outbreaks against missions" every time there was a hitch in the Paris conferences. The announcement that now comes from Paris to the effect that "We" get a fourth of the Chinese loan will cause either a cessation of the despatches in American papers about "outbreaks in China," or a multiplication of the same, according as the American syndicate is of the opinion that "pressure" upon China will be necessary to overawe her into doing our syndics' bidding.

European politics are furnishing the Knights of Columbus fresh cause to memorialize the Government at Washington with the urgent requests to squelch an un-Godly land. Recently it was France: now Belgium should be held up. Before the Socialist Movement got well under way in Belgium the Roman Catholic party—in Belgium that political machine does not ambush behind Religion—had control of parliament by not less than 59 majority over all the other parties combined. Since the advent of the Socialist Labor Party in Belgium things began to go bad for the clerical party. Election after election the clerical majority declined. At the elections held this month the old clerical majority has been pounded down to 6 from the 8 that it was at the previous election. Anyone can see the finish of that "godly" party. This is the chance of the Knights of Columbus. The occasion calls for some stiff resolutions redolent of the fagot and the thumbscrew.

Why all this clatter about Depew having romanced in the matter of the Spanish war having been forced upon McKinley? Of course Depew invented the story. In 1880, the Democratic candidate for President Hancock having indicated free trade leanings, Depew arrived from Europe and brazenly told this story: "When four years ago I traveled through Holland the land was prosperous, business brisk, activity general. This year I found Holland in poverty—business slack, general despondency, the prosperity gone. I asked a leading statesman with whom I was intimate [Depew always has some "leading statesman" with whom he is "intimate," as again in this instance of the Spanish war,] what the cause was of so great a change. His answer was: "Four years ago we had protection, since then we have had free trade.—N. B. Holland had been under free trade for over a generation.

Dr. F. W. Lange's alleged discovery in Scranton, Pa., of how to transmute the baser metals into the purest of silver, is not in it with the discovery simultaneously announced by Samuel Gompers to the House Committee on Labor to the effect that "the creation of a Cabinet office for Labor will help solve the greatest problem of modern times, the Labor Question." The latter discovery is not in it with the former either in revolutionary significance, or, in case the former is a swindle, in political hocus-pocus. Far reaching as the art of turning base metals into silver may be, the consequences are incomparable with those that would follow the "solution of the Labor Problem." If Dr. Lange's talk is a charlatan's talk, then HE will pocket some silver; but incomparably less than the Civic Federation's pet, who would become a Cabinet officer, and WHOSE difficult problem of living on the wages of false pretenses would indeed be solved—during the term of his incumbency.

Much ado is made by the "Bulletin of American Federation of Catholic Societies" in its May-June issue over John Mitchell—in response to the protest made by the said American Federation of Catholic Societies, against the action of the American Federation of Labor in espousing the cause of Francisco Ferrer—having "apologized in behalf of the labor organization for their action on the execution of Ferrer." The "Bulletin of American Federation of Catholic Societies has still to learn the elemental principle of evidence, according to which no weight attaches to testimony that is "inspired.".

That Passaic County, in New Jersey, with its leading city of Paterson, is a sink of Anarchistic corruption every watcher of events knows. Nor have the manifestations of Anarchy in that region been confined to poverty-crazed plotters of dynamite outbreaks. The shocking instances of outrages perpetrated on women, of shocking murders, and of miscarriages of justice, in Paterson particularly, have long proved that Anarchy is the slogan of the "upper classes" as well. And now comes the Census and brings the freshest instance. The Census takers have found a house in the First Ward of Passaic in which, due to the poverty, 350 persons live—in two shifts. The house occupied by a day-shift and a night-shift of workingmen. Who is the precious landlord—why conceal the name of the property-holding monster, the breeder and profiter of pauper monsters?

"The Provoker," a Chicago S. P. venture, is growing. It started 4x6; now it is 8x6. The "Provoker" is a unique mechanism. It sheds light into all the dark corners of the Socialist party, its own very dark corner included. It pillories the S. P. leaders with their swindling corporations and their conceit—and, herein lies the uniqueness of "The Provoker," it pillories its own swelled-headedness. Cheers for "The Provoker"; it meets a long felt want.

The theory in the story "New Way to Pay Old Debts" has been vastly improved by the State of Georgia. If a Company wishes to escape paying the wages due to its employes, these are deported to a different county by a military force. The plan was put into successful operation on May 26 by the Durham Coal and Coke Company, located near Durham.

Any number of dollars to a doughnut that Charles Elliot, the convict horse-thief who, immediately after his discharge from prison started anew stealing hosses in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., was a pronounced anti-Socialist at the time when he was a railroad fireman. You can tell the degree of "patriotism-law-and-order-love" a man was animated with in his early career by his conduct as he "matures" along.

New York's Merchants' Associations' kick against the discrimination practised by Express Companies justifies the conclusion that there are some very green members in the Association. Hardly a member of any prominence but holds stock in Express Companies and is a direct beneficiary in, not infrequently a direct instigator of discrimination against his competitors. That any of these can place any faith in the sincerity and effectiveness of the kick is proof positive that they are too green to burn.

On the 21st of last month a convention was held in this city in response to a call to "all opponents of special privilege" to unite with the signers of the call for the purpose of "restoring to the people the opportunities that belong to the people." The surprise in the call consists in its immediate purpose being to establish a "Single Tax Political Party." The means, Single Tax, and the goal, the restoration to the people of the opportunities that belong to the people," make a shockingly surprising and a surprisingly shocking combination. He who would restore to the people the opportunities that belong to the people should bend his energies to restore to them the natural (land) and the social (capital) opportunities, without both of which neither is available. The Single Tax brings neither within the tackles of the disinherited—"far otherwise and to the contrary."

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, hitherto active as a Standard Oil divine, is to give up Baptist theology, and go into the plumbing business. The announcement is not made in just those words, but it amounts to the same. Plumbing Boss Robert S. MacArthur, as the enterprising gentleman may henceforth be called, has begun to lay pipes for the position of court-fool in-ordinary for the prospective King Theodore I. Plumbing Boss MacArthur has coined the title of "King of earthly Kings" for Theodore Roosevelt.

The letter of the Business Manager of the Socialist party's "Call," to Joseph Rach, published in the Weekly People this week, should be cut out by our readers and kept ready for use. Every time a Socialist partyman denies that his party's mentality is but a caricature of the bourgeois, that letter should be held up close enough to the nose of the blind fellow to enable him to read the passage which denies that "The Call" is a privately owned paper on the ground of its being owned by "almost 700 members of the S. P." When denying the allegation of the New York Central Railroad being a close corporation Depew announced that the road was "owned by over 10,000 stockholders."

Anathematized by Methodists, campaigned against by Baptists, baited by Insurgents, made faces at by Gompers, intrigued against by Roosevelt, and now his name hissed by Presbyterians in General Assembly at Atlantic City, Uncle Joe Cannon, the Speaker of the House, must be a man bereft of the sense of humor if he is not enjoying life intensely.

Senator Hale of Maine is illustrating his utter lack of originality. What the French publicist De Tocqueville and the British essayist Allison said quite a long time ago about the people in this country the Senator now said in Congress without giving credit to the men from whom he cribbed the thought—"we are living in a fool's paradise."

The Scranton Doctor, who claims to have discovered the art of putting base metals into a crucible and getting silver out of it, is beaten out of his boots by the Sugar Trust. It knows the art of getting more refined sugar out of the refinery than it puts raw sugar in. The Scranton Doctor needs metals to convert into Silver: the Sugar Trust can convert refined sugar out of nothing.

There was just one thing missing in the remarkable letter from J. D. Crimmins, read by Mayor Gaynor at the May 26 hearing of the Sinking Fund Commission,—to wit, the names of the churches which Mr. Crimmins refers to as escaping taxation and then selling out at the increased value, imparted to their property by the street and other improvements taxation of which the said churches claimed exemption from. It would be well to know the names of these "religious" tax-dodgers and speculators in real estate.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARADISE OF LABOR

The Legislature of New South Wales has passed an act amending the Industrial Disputes Act of 1908.

Considering that Australia has so often been cracked up as "the workingman's paradise," such tidings naturally suggest the thought that the Act of 1908 must have been beautiful, and that the present amended Act must be beautifuller. Paradises are naturally supposed to grow more and more, not less and less paradisiacal.

The Australian paradise seems to go by inverse order. The Act of 1908, quite hard upon the workingmen, as far as it went, now, in its amended form, comes down upon him like a pile of bricks.

The amended Act empowers any police officer above the rank of sergeant, when he has any reasonable ground to believe that any building or place is being used for a meeting for instigating or aiding in a continuance of strike, to enter such building by breaking open doors, etc., and seize any documents which he may reasonably suspect relate to such a strike or lockout. The amended Act further provides that any meeting of two or more persons assembled for the foregoing purposes shall be declared unlawful, and any person caught in such unlawful purposes shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months.

At the London International Woman's Suffrage Congress, held last year, the delegate from Australia, gloriously referring to the fact that women voted in her country, reported: "Australia is a paradise for workingmen and workingwomen." In laws of the nature of the amended Act above cited "man" covers "woman."

It would seem that the paradisiacal conditions of Australia for workingmen and workingwomen consist in the satisfaction of women and men going jointly to jail for a twelve months every time they put their heads together to strike for conditions that may somewhat cool off the flames of the hell of wage slavery in which they are being toasted to a turn.

I. W. W. FIGHT IN DETROIT

LABORERS TIE UP BRANCH OF AMERICAN CAR TRUST.

Rebelled Against Intolerable Conditions—Low Wages and Grafting by Petty Bosses—Class Conscious Workers of Detroit Rally to Their Support.

Detroit, Mich., May 27.—On the morning of May the 20th, about 60 laborers threw down their tools, and left the shop in revolt against unbearable conditions.

The Michigan Malleable Iron Co. a subsidiary concern of the American Car Trust, is notorious as one of the worst slave pens in the country. It recruits its force from the latest immigrants, as no worker will stay in the place as soon as he gets a little acquainted, and finds some other employment.

At present Hungarians and Armenians make up the bulk of the employes; of the Polish, who a few years ago were the majority, only a few girls are left.

The family of the late Senator from Michigan, James McMillan, is the controlling power. It has controlling influence in most of the large plants in the iron industry. It owns the passenger boats between Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. Its power in the city and State is of the first rank. Against this giant of political and industrial strength these workers are waging their fight for better conditions.

Some members of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation in Detroit heard of this strike, and immediately set to work, after learning the cause, to make it an organized fight of all the workers in the factory They called a mass meeting in their own hall for the evening, and notified the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. of the situation and invited the attendance of the officials of the Industrial Council of Detroit.

At night the hall was jammed and many could not get in, still they stood before the open window listening eagerly to the message of Industrial Unionism, voiced in five different languages.

The General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. stated briefly the purpose and mission of the organization, to assist the workers in their struggle for better conditions, and within and through the Industrial Union accomplish the overthrow of wage slavery, and equip the working class for the management of industry. He offered the assistance of the I. W. W. in their fight, that organization being the first requisite for success it should be taken in hand immediately.

Ernest Klopstein in Hungarian, M. Anzelewski, Polish, J. Beker, German, and M. Banthouk, an Armenian Socialist organizer, who happened to be in the city, addressed the strikers; that the workers agreed with the speakers is evidenced by all the workers staying out the next day, tieing up the shop.

A mass meeting was called for the next afternoon, in a large hall, and the strike formally organized. The committee was instructed to formulate the demands, which were presented the following Monday, and the first steps taken to organize an I. W. W. Local.

Most of the members of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation quit their jobs and put themselves at the service of the I. W. W., as did also some Armenian workers, who acted as interpreters. It is due to this devotion and class solidarity, that everything went along with the smoothness and despach of a veteran camp.

The picket duty is organized and a strong Local of the I. W. W. formed. The Hungarian Branch has nearly 200 members, and the fight is on, whatever the outcome of this skirmish, its participants will be gaining.

On Monday at 10 o'clock the strike committee, nine in number, one man for each division of work in the plant, and two interpreters laid the striking laborers' demands before the officials of the company. The demands are an increase in wages from 2 to 3 cents per hour; pay day every two weeks; all money earned must be paid; increase to former number of men on bull ladle; stopping of grafting by petty bosses and foremen. No discrimination on account of strike. After interrogating H. Stone and the Gen. Sec. of I. W. W. who acted as spokesman, as to place of employment, residence, when working last, etc., the superintendent and manager told the committee that the men should come back to work and they would pay each man according to his worth. The turning down of these modest demands increased the firmness of the men. The moulders have not made any demand; conditions are bad, the piece work system prevails. The A. F. of L. craft pride is still standing in the way of recognition of the identity of interest of all workers. Still their sympathetic action augurs well for the future.

Tuesday morning the Strike Committee called again upon the Company, having been informed it was willing to make concessions, but the organized manner in which the strikers acted, evidently led the capitalists to fight it out. With great odds against them, the strikers nevertheless decided in the mass meeting in the afternoon, to take up the fight with all the vigor at their command. They had nothing to lose, as their condition could not possibly become any worse.

That the tie-up is effective, the provocative manner of the special police and of the city force shows plainly, Wednesday morning three of the pickets, members of Local 159, were attacked by the police and arrested. The charge is disturbing the peace; but the men, most of them for the first time in active war against their exploiters, are standing firm, and all the coaxing and underhanded promises by the firm or the intimidation, has not weakened the workers. The company has been unable to add any men to its few scabbing foremen.

Fellow workingmen throughout the country, will you stand idly by, in this struggle against intense exploitation and outright robbery? These strikers have joined the militant organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Ours is the Duty to assist them. These men have learned to get along with little, yet money is needed to push this fight to a successful issue.

The Detroit Industrial Council has elected F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich., as treasurer of the Strike Fund. Collect and send all money to above address. Quick response counts double in such fights. All receipts and expenditures will be published in The People.

H. Richter,
Gen. Sec.-Treas. I. W. W.

CORRUPTION.

Is the Logical Fruit of the Upas Tree, Capitalism.

A year ago there was a deadlock in the Illinois legislature over the choosing of a United States Senator. The deadlock was broken by the election of William Lorimer, a Republican, broken, it now comes out, by the outright purchase of legislative votes. Under the rotten capitalist system this is not to be wondered at; for capitalism, founded, as it is, upon the robbery of the working class can not be expected to breed other than foul things.

The Chicago "Tribune," for reasons best known to itself, started the expose of the legislative bribery by publishing the confession of Charles A. White, a Democratic member of the Illinois House of Representatives, who swore that he was paid $1,000 by Lee O'Neill Browne, Democratic leader of the House, to vote for Lorimer, and that he received a further payment of $900 from another Democratic member, Robert E. Wilson, as his share of the corruption fund, euphoniously dubbed "the jackpot." Other confessions followed and there have been indictments.

The papers are clamoring for reform in the method of electing Senators, advocating an honest primary law, and the choosing of Senators by direct vote of the people. Election of Senators by such methods would, of course, remove the possibility of that particular kind of graft from the State legislatures, but what would that amount to? What it would amount to may be gathered from the pertinent questions put by the Chicago "Tribune," in the language of the gaming table:

"Who sweetened the jackpot? Was it 'insurance,' to prevent the passage of 'fetchers'? Was it 'liquor,' in an effort to secure the amendment of the Local Option Law? Did the Illinois manufacturers, to block employers' liability? Or to prevent factory legislation? Did the railroads, to kill the Administration control and supervision bills? Did the express companies, to stop to the passage of the Rate Bill? Was it 'powder,' to prevent restriction of manufacture and storing of explosives? Was it 'electricity,' to head off the Waterway Bill? Was it 'gas,' to kill the downstate rate regulator? Was it 'tobacco,' to prevent the passage of the Anti-cigarette Bill? Did the mine-operators, to prevent mine law reform? Did text-book publishers, in an effort to stop the Price Bill? Was it 'steel,' to get the lake land? Who sweetened the jackpot?"

The answer to the question what would it all amount to (popular election of Senators) lies therein—the necessity for the Interests to control the situation, in one way or another. The present way is the cheapest for them. Nor should it be forgotten that the indicted legislators were themselves elected by popular vote. Election by popular vote, is in itself no guarantee against corruption.

The Lorimer charges "stand out in clear relief even in a year marked by startling graft exposures," says the Cincinnati Times-Star, which adds:

"It would be pleasant if a reasonable knowledge of existing conditions in American politics made the average man feel, on reading such a story, that it was plainly preposterous and impossible, or at least to be seriously considered only after the most final and convincing proofs had been submitted."

To the man who comprehends the workings of the capitalist system nothing that it may do surprises him, or appears preposterous—its upas venom poisons all the material and moral atmosphere.

Ex-Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, makes the statement that "50 per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased." No doubt he means simply in the method of buying State legislators, but when one realizes the jockeying of the Interests to get their representatives in that body the query suggests itself: What Senator sits in the United States Senate untrammeled by any sort of material consideration? There are indeed other considerations besides the few dollars paid to sweeten "jackpots," "yellow dog funds" and equipments for "black-horse cavalry" brigades.

Pittsburg has adopted the words **"price list"** in allusion to her councilmen. That is best of all. There is something piratical, and brigandish, in the sound of the others not in keeping with capitalist chicanery and swindle. Let us get the thing expressed as it should be, in capitalist market terms—price list for United States Senators, councilmen, etc.

Pilrigg McPhail.

DESERVES THE RECORD!

Chicago, May 26.—W. T. Tyler, general superintendent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, denied there had been any increase in the cost of living in the last three years. This he did on the witness stand yesterday in the Federal arbitration hearing before the board of adjusting the wages of locomotive firemen on Western railroads.

SLAVES OF EXPRESS CO.

CANADIAN WORKMEN MUST SIGN AWAY RIGHTS.

Sample of Document Exempting Corporation from All Liability in Cases of Injury to Employees—"Free Contract" Knocked into a Cocked Hat.

Montreal, Canada, May 28.—Below is attached a copy of a "free contract" which the employees of the Canadian Express Company "mutually" enter into with the said company and sign away all their rights to claims for damages in case of injury sustained while in the company's employment. Let the readers look it over and see what an attestation of slavery it is. The express company is exempted in every shape and form, and the wage worker agrees to shoulder all the sufferings and burdens of accident. Agrees to this? Will people for a moment believe that such impositions are willingly accepted? If they take the words of capitalist editorial writers, they will no doubt swallow such pernicious political economy; but if they use a little common sense they will conclude that no man in his proper mind will sign such an instrument except on compulsion. And hunger, the necessity of a job, is the compelling factor. The lesson is plain: any body of men who are compelled are not free men, and that's the status of the working class under our civilization: not free but slaves; all political freedom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The document here given was read before the Railway Commission of Canada last Thursday. When the Commission opened its sessions on that morning, Chairman Mabee said:

"Since we met last some one has sent me this copy of a contract between the Canadian Express Company and its employes." Then he read the document aloud.

"Now," said Chairman Mabee, "this agreement, probably, is nothing this commission has jurisdiction over, but in considering the question of express tolls, it may be helpful to know if all of the express companies have contracted with their employes to relieve them of their liability.

"If all the companies have been released from their ordinary liability toward their employes, it may have some bearing on what are and what are not the proper tolls."

Thus is established the fact that this commission is only a business man's commission, that is, it is there to see that no extortionate rates are charged to capitalist shippers. If the workingman must assume all risks, then the commission will see to it that the express company doesn't add such risk to to its rates. But the workingman may go hang.

"Voluntary" Slavery Agreement.

WHEREAS I, the undersigned, have entered, or am about to enter, the employ of the Canadian Express Company, and in the course of such employment may be required to render services in the care, carriage, or handling of merchandise and property in course of transportation by cars, vessels, or vehicles belonging to or operated by the different railroad , stage, or steamboat lines upon which the said company relies for its means of forwarding property delivered to it for that purpose.

And whereas such express company, under its contract with many of the corporations and persons owning or operating such railroad, stage, or steamboat lines, is or may be obliged to indemnify and save harmless such corporations and persons from and against all claims for injuries sustained by its employes.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of my said employment, I do hereby agree to assume all risk of accidents and injuries which I shall meet with or sustain in the course of my employment, whether occasioned by or resulting from the gross or other negligence of any corporation or person engaged in any manner in operating any railroad or vessels, or vehicle, or of any employe of any such corporation or person, or otherwise, whether resulting in my death or otherwise.

And I hereby agree to idemnify and save harmless the Canadian Express Company, of any, from any, and all claims which may be made against it at

(Continued on page two.)

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The Women's Trade Union League in its annual report, just issued, cites the great increase of trade organization among women. Among the newest formed of women's unions are the shoe fitters, straw hat makers, and the petticoat makers.

Thirty thousand employes of the Southern Railway Company presented to the city of Atlanta, Ga., two weeks ago, a statue of Samuel Spencer, their one time master and first head of the road. Every branch of the employes had a delegation present at the dedication ceremonies to attest their meek humility and servitude.

Thirteen hundred men employed by the Malleable Iron Company of Detroit went on strike for a raise in wages. These men placed themselves under the guidance of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose headquarters are right on the spot, Hamtramck, Mich., H. Richter, secretary-treasurer. Under such direction, the men are bound to benefit, besides acquiring that which will forever be a help to them for the rest of their lives,—an insight of the working class struggle.

After a strike lasting three months, the International Paper Company at Glens Falls, N. Y., settled with their employes on May 21. The terms of the agreement are a six per cent. "advance," to go into effect August 1, and no more Sunday work. This so-called advance is no more than a restoration of the reduction made in 1908, and which was promised would be returned August, 1909. A number of the union men are said to be dissatisfied with the termination of the strike and refuse to return to work.

Out Denver way there are several trades having differences with the employers. These are planing mill hands, four hundred of them, who are asking for a ten per cent. increase of wages. Broom-makers also struck for an increase, and the bakery workmen have gone out for more money. Of thirty bakeries, twenty-four were reported to have signed; but the big employers were holding out.

Akron, O., pottery workers, numbering over 500, have struck for an eight per cent. raise. In Kansas the machinists of the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific Railroads are demanding better conditions. Twelve hundred men are out. Hod carriers in Buffalo have tied up operations on some of the large buildings there in a demand for twenty-five cents an hour pay. Painters in St. Louis report receiving an increase of two cents an hour. Their former rate was fifty cents; from March 15, 1913 they are to get fifty-five cents an hour.

Nickel-in-the-slot unionism, that's the height of A. F. of L. aspiration, as exemplified in the latest move of San Francisco musicians. It's a case of drop in your nickel, and draw out your dime—if you can, but usually you can't. There's to be a Panama Exposition out on the Coast, and it is estimated that $5,000,000 are needed to see the project through. As it is mostly a business scheme, the merchants there have "patriotically" put up $4,000,000, expecting, incidentally, to get it all back with a little bit more. Sham patriotism! Another million is needed, and the workingmen are asked to hand it over. The Musicians' Union gallantly comes forward with $1,000. Fine! Later there will be demands for contracts to supply music at the fair. And so the hand shoves out a thousand and looks to pulling back that thousand and a little extra. Thus the Labor Question is again settled, and more slots will be in demand once more. Simple economics!

"One thing at a time." Good old pure and simple craft union doctrine, but positively bad for the workers. "One thing at a time" is the budding philosophical trade unionist's answer to the Socialist's arguments for an improvement of Labor's condition. And so Mr. Pure and Simpler turns in for the label, trading stamp or some equally absurd and energy dissipating demand. Since this one thing at a time is the surest way (!) to improving Labor's lot and since the advocates of that "conservative" motto consistently live up to it, we find them still attempting the first step. The International Garment Workers will make a renewed effort to strike out on the sure path, and then, after enough strides have been taken, the goal of emancipation will be reached! So the union is calling upon all others to ask for the label. By and by, pretty soon before long, in a little while, the next step will be taken. And thus a conclusive lesson will have been taught to those Socialist extremists.

Railroad telegraphers, organized in the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, are pounding away at their keys oblivious to the fact that there is a struggling world of labor about them. These fellows are in a world all by themselves, and in true A. F. of L. craft spirit, they don't see what other trades have got to do with them anyhow. The May number of their official journal, "The Railroad Telegrapher," devotes one hundred pages to reports from Locals all over the United States, and the burden of the song sung in these papers is Jim Jones was transferred from some out-of-the-way tower to some in-of-the-way tower, and that some other brother has been advanced from second to first somewhere else. After these important items of progress are recorded, the despatchers sally forth to send the Labor Movement another step along the path of progress and freedom! Nay, hardly. That's not the purpose of A. F. of L.-ism.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America meet in their sixteenth biennial convention on September 19, at Des Moines, Iowa. The general president of this order expects that it will have close on to 225,000 members by June 30. That's a pretty large aggregation, and it ought to be a factor in doing something for the economic emancipation of Labor. But does it?

To read the general president's quarterly report ending March, this year, one would never suspect that the carpenters were in the same category as all other workingmen, that is, economic slaves; one would not think there was such a thing as a Labor Question, which dealt with the matter of making a laboring man's, a workingman's, livelihood secure. No, the report of general president Huber neither mentions nor suggests any of those things. Nor do the different unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners give evidence that they are concerned with question aiming at the abolition of economic dependence. They are satisfied to trust to the employer for their livelihood, and that's why there are so many requests from different cities telling carpenters to stay away, "work is slack." Such requests have been sent in to "The Carpenter" for May from Beaumont, Texas, Okmulgee, Okla.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Lewiston, Ida.; Tampa, Fla.; Muscatine, Ia.; Springfield, Mass.; Atchison, Kan.; Great Falls, Mont.; Hagerstown, Md.; Big Springs, Texas; Missoula, Mont; Bellingham, Wash.

Gleaner.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

THE "HATED" HINDUS FIGHT REDUCTION IN WAGES.

Methodist Ministers Working for Less Than Asiatics—Japanese and Russians Show Example of Race Amiability, and Then Authorities, Balked, Imprison Workmen.

San Francisco, Cal., 23.—The Hindus employed by the Southern Pacific on the work of laying rails at Cordelia, Cal. have struck. Their wages were cut from $1.60 to $1.50 per day. The men refused to return to work unless the railroad company guaranteed the old scale. As this was refused, the Hindus left and now the work is at an absolute standstill.

Speaking before the Methodist ministers meeting at Lodi, Cal., on May 9th, George D. Kellog, a Newcastle fruit-grower, urged that larger salaries be paid the pastors of the district. He stated that many of the pastors were receiving considerably less wages than the Japanese fruit-pickers. And yet the contention has been made that the Japanese lower the standard of living! It is high time to organize a Methodist Ministers Expulsion League.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Japs are the horned monsters the Asiatic Exclusion League sees in them, yet it is difficult to see any valid reason for the further existence of that organization.

In the fifth annual report of the League it admits the following facts: No new laborers are coming from Japan to the United States, that more Japanese are leaving than arriving, that the outgoing passengers during the first three months of 1910 have exceeded the incoming, only business, professional men, travelers and a few others are permitted to sail without restrictions for American territory, and that the "Japanese agreement" is more effective than the Chinese Exclusion Laws. It also publishes the following figures taken from the Bureau of Immigration reports; Japanese, (all classes) admitted during 1909, 4,747; Japanese (all classes) departing during the same year, 7,279. A decrease of 2,532. The decrease is not to be credited to the League. The Japanese agreement is responsible for them.

The People readers may remember the brave fight put up by the Japanese in the Hawiian sugar plantations for better conditions. The planter, in order to free himself from the "insolent" Jap who demanded all he could get, imported a large number of Russians. He hoped thereby to enkindle race hatreds which would make both Muscovite and Nipponese easy plucking. In this, however, he was disappointed. The Japanese refused to consider the Russians as their born enemy, and what ill feeling the Russians had was not directed against their brown brothers, but against the planters, They complained that they had been duped by the planters, having been promised better wages and conditions than materialized when they arrived there. The Russian spokesmen and leaders were promptly clapped into jail by the authorities of the "free" United States. "The unruly, anarchistic element among the Russians will be deported," we are assured by a press report.

Down in Garden City, San Jose, they raise some peculiar political plants. A Union Labor (faker) ticket won out in the recent election. 'Organized Labor," official organ of the San Francisco Build-Trades Council, raises the following jubilant shout: "The harvest is ripe and they are gathering in the sheaves. One city and community after another. San Francisco, Milwaukee, San Jose, and there are others joining Labor's political procession." Well may the Socialist Party cry, "The unions are coming our way."

Franz von Sickingen

By Ferdinand Lassalle

Translated from the German by DANIEL DE LEON

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IN BETHLEHEM STEEL-MILLS

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS INHUMAN LONG HOURS OF LABOR AND MEASLY PAY.

Out of every 100 men:

29 working seven days every week.

43 including these twenty-nine, working some Sundays in the month.

51 working twelve hours a day.

25 working twelve hours a day seven days a week.

46 earning less than two dollars a day.

These are the grim figures which the United States Bureau of Labor gives us of the working shifts of the Bethlehem Steel Company as drawn from the company's time books. The pay is that of single men; the hours are those of lodgers rather than of fathers and husbands who can participate in household living; the weekly schedule is that of a work-engrossed citizenship, which must leave to the leeching and loafing elements in the community the responsibility for carrying on town and county and state.

These were the conditions we are told which provoked the strike at the Bethlehem works which started February 4. The men with shorter hours claimed that the encroachments of overtime and Sunday work were leading to a twelve-hour and seven-day schedule for the whole force; therefore, they protested; therefore, the protesting committee was discharged; therefore, the strike. There is evidence, then, not only of bad work conditions, but of the Bethlehem situation.

The government's inquiry, begun by direction of Secretary Nagel March 17, was made by Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the Bureau of Labor, one of the most experienced economic investigators in the country, whose findings will carry conviction. The report was transmitted to Congress by the secretary of commerce and labor in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

When the strike began there were no labor organizations in the plant. One of the interesting elements in the situation is that, like the McKee's Rocks strike of last summer, it was a strike of unorganized workmen; but unlike the McKees Rocks strike, it was the higher grade workers who led off. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, many ot the skilled workmen had approximately a ten and one-half hour day for five days of the week and a half-day off on Saturday. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on week days and to do additional work on Sundays, and a committee of three men was appointed to protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work on Sundays. Shortly after, the three were discharged and as a consequence several hundred machinists went out on February 4.

The men having the shorter hours were to a considerable extent paid on a bonus system which resulted in their speeding up, and they claimed that their work was carried on at such high pressure that overtime and Sunday work made demands beyond their strength.

As the strike was due to the requirement of extra hours and Sunday work, the report goes extensively into the question of hours of work in a day and the number of days worked in a week in the Bethlehem plant.

According to the January payroll of the company, of the 9,184 persons appearing on that payroll, 2,628 or 29 per cent, were regularly required to work seven days a week, and for these Sunday work wasn't considered overtime. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1,413, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number on the payroll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent of those appearing on the January payroll, were required to work at least on some Sundays.

A considerable amount of overtime work was also required of the ten and one-half-hour men on days other than Sundays. The detailed table dealing with hours of labor shows some extreme cases of long hours. Thus the January payroll showed seventy-nine men working thirteen and one-sixth hours a day seven days in the week; three men working thirteen hours for the entire seven days, and eleven men working thirteen hours for six days a week. Also, seventy-seven men were reported to have worked twelve and three-fourths hours a day from five to seven days a week. The twelve-hour day was the regular working day for 2,322 of the seven-day workers, and for 2,233 of the six-day workers. Thus 4,725, or over 50 per cent of all the employees appearing on the January payroll, worked in positions regularly requiring twelve or more hours of labor a day on their regular working days.

The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll shows that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day, seven days a week earned only twelve and one-half cents an hour. Those working for twelve cents and under fourteen cents in January numbered 2,640, or 28.7 per cent of the total number on the payroll, while 1,528, or 16.6 per cent, received fourteen cents but under sixteen cents an hour. The total number shown as receiving less than sixteen cents an hour (not including apprentices) numbered 4,221, or 46 per cent of the total number on the payroll; while 5,383, or 58.6 per cent, received less than eighteen cents an hour.

Following the press publication of the Bethlehem report, President Charles M. Schwab was in conference with Secretary Nagel. His contention was that the report dealing only with the Bethlehem plant gave the impression that the conditions there are exceptional in the steel industry. That they are general is true; and in making these representations Mr. Schwab turns a state's evidence for the public, and bears indisputable witness of the extent to which overwork and overstrain have become the common order in the steel plants of America.

Following Mr. Schwab's Washington conference, Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor gave a supplementary statement to the press in which he noted that the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor on wages and hours show that in the blast furnaces in the steel industry eighty-four hours a week have been the working time in every section of the country and this means practically a twelve-hour day every day in the week. Continuing, Commissioner Neill said:

"These are conditions of labor which may well be termed shocking, but they are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Blast furnace work is necessarily a continuous process, requiring operation twenty-four hours a day every day in the week, and for this reason three shifts of eight hours each offer the only plan of relief. Three shifts of workers would not only give reasonable working hours to those employed, but would by rotation of shifts leave workers free the greater part of the day two Sundays out of each three.

"The published reports of the Bureau of Labor also show that in other departments of the steel industry a twelve-hour day for six days a week is not uncommon and is not confined to the Bethlehem steel works. Not only is this true, but in other departments aside from processes which necessarily required seven-day operation the six-day week of twelve hours a day has been in many instances lengthened into a seven-day week of twelve hours."—The Survey.

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(Continued from page 1.)

any time by any corporation or person under any agreement which the said company has made, or may hereafter make, arising out of any claim for or recovery by me, or by my representatives, of damages by reason of my injury or death, whether such injuries or death result from the gross negligence of any employe of any person or corporation, or otherwise.

And I hereby bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators with the payment to such express company, upon demand, of any sum which it may be compelled to pay in consequence of any such claim, or in defending the same, including all counsel fees and expenses of litigation connected therewith.

And I further agree that in case I shall at any time suffer any such injury, I will at once, without demand, at my own expense execute and deliver to the corporation or persons owning or operating the railroad, stage, or steamboat line upon which I shall be so injured, a good and sufficient release under my hand and seal of all claims, demands, and causes of action arising out of such injury, or connected with or resulting therefrom.

And I hereby ratify all agreements heretofore made by said express company with any corporation or persons operating any railroad, stage, or steamboat line by which such express company has agreed in substance that its employes shall have no cause of action for injuries sustained in the course of their employment upon such line, and I agree to be bound by each and every one of such agreements in so far as the provisions thereof relate to injuries sustained by the employes of the said express company are concerned, as fully as if I were a party thereto.

And I hereby authorize and empower said express company, at any time while I shall remain in its service, to contract for me and in my behalf, in its own name or in mine, with any corporation or person operating any railroad, stage, or steamboat line, for my transportation thereon as a messenger or employe free of charge, in my name and behalf and to enter into a covenant that neither I nor my personal representatives, nor any person claiming through or under me, will make any claim for compensation because of any injury sustained by me, whether resulting from the gross negligence of any employe of any such corporation or person, or otherwise, and I hereby ratify and confirm any contract so made and declare that the same shall be as binding and obligatory upon me as if signed and delivered by me.

And I hereby further agree that the provisions of this agreement shall be held to inure to the benefit of any and every corporation and person upon whose railroad, stage or steamboat lines the Canadian Express Company shall forward merchandise, as fully and completely as if made directly with such corporation or person.

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day of one thousand nine
hundred and in presence of
.. ..
(Sign full name)

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AN ADDRESS

By James Wilson, Late Editor of the I'm-a-Bummery.

[A summary of this Address, in which Wilson, having fallen out with his pals, takes occasion to give away their snap, appeared recently in these columns. Several requests for its publication having been received we yield the space.]

Spokane, Wash., May 15, 1910.

To the Members of the Industrial Workers of the World; the American Federation of Labor; to the organized and as yet unorganized workers of the world:

Having been elected as a member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. and it being the duty of each member of that Board to "watch vigilantly" over the interests of the I. W. W., and as I am utterly opposed to the misconduct of the recent "free speech" fight in Spokane after my arrest, I declined at that time, to act on the Board, for fear I might meet some member of the working class who had been starved and afterward neglected by those in charge of the money given for the good of the union men taking part in the struggle, and who would hold me responsible.

The public are generally familiar with the hardships suffered by our members at the hands of the police. They are also familiar to a great extent, with the brutal neglect of those who should have been their natural defenders.

I was arrested on November 2, 1909, and have been in jail till April 14, 1910. Therefore I am not responsible for conduct of affairs during that time.

After December 1st, the members refused farther to subject themselves to police brutality, which under the cruel circumstances was but natural. The workers themselves, therefore, called off the strike at that time, and thereupon I advised the local organizer, Mrs. Jones, that I thought if possible the legal authorities should be notified of our inability and disinclination to pretend farther to carry on a fight, which for the time being was a useless one. This suggestion of mine was received with bitter opposition. St. John, the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., thereupon advertised a fresh strike to take place March 1st.

During the whole trouble from Nov. 2 to March 1st, Fred W. Heslewood, a member of Industrial Union No. 222, was at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, receiving large sums of money ostensibly for the relief and defense of the men in jail, their families and dependents. Heslewood acted as "Treasurer of the Defense Fund" by tacit consent of the Industrial Unions of Spokane, which were unable during the whole period to hold any meetings. Heslewood was endorsed and recommended in the I. W. W. papers, and in that of the Socialist, Republican, and Democratic press as reliable and the "agent" of Vincent St. John, the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W.

Without wasting time on foolish personalities, it is the duty and interest of each member of the Industrial Workers of the World to inquire narrowly and broadly into the whole matter of receipts and expenses, the final agreement with the Spokane authorities; what mistakes we made, if any, and what is the best course to pursue at this and future times. If we fail to profit by our experiences, we are only comparable to the "beasts that perish;" and as several members have lost their lives, and many have lost their health in this struggle, I implore the membership to see that all this suffering is not entirely in vain; and if it shall be shown that any person or persons have simply ground our misery into dollars for selfish and foolish purposes, let us know it.

The "First of March."

After the workers who were first arrested, and who were sentenced in most cases to 30 days in jail for violation of the free-speech ordinance were released, their true and awful stories of hardship and suffering had the natural effect of warning the rest of the membership that the police were prepared to go to any length to suppress the I. W. W. The members thereupon ceased offering themselves as victims. A "proclamation" was then issued by Vincent St. John calling for fresh volunteers to go to jail to fight for free speech, this fresh affair to take place March 1st. When March 1st came, and several members signified their willingness to go to jail afresh, in supposed obedience (!) to St. John, a committee composed of the Spokane agent for the Seattle "Socialist"; a Socialist lawyer named Moore of Spokane, and several other Socialists and also two members of the I. W. W. thereupon called upon the Spokane chief of police, the Mayor, and the prosecuting attorney and stated that the fight was off; that there never was any intention of calling a strike on March 1st, and that they—this committee—were ready to submit to any terms required by the police unconditionally.

The chief of police then offered to liberate all the prisoners on the city chain-gang, but nothing was mentioned regarding the 14 men who were serving six months in the County jail. The Governor finally, as an act of policy, released most of the county prisoners voluntarily.

In the meantime, during the last week in February, Fred W. Heslewood who had been secure in Coeur d'Alene City, was arrested on a warrant from Spokane and charged with conspiracy. He thereupon resisted an effort to extradite him to Spokane. This resistance broke down and it was only when Heslewood was under arrest and no longer able to escape the authorities and the jail, that he used his influence with the connivance of the local Socialist lawyer to call the strike off, saying that it was "not to the best interests of the union that he, Heslewood go to jail."

I do not say that Heslewood was not sincere in this statement; being in possession of the union funds, it was natural that his sense of responsibility was very great.

Where Is Our Money?

In the meantime Heslewood had been in receipt of sums estimated at from $10,000.00 to $15,000.00. In many cases, the men who were discharged from jail, although sick and destitute were refused help, food or clothing. Although I was in jail myself at the time, I personally know of many men who were thus shamefully treated and neglected. The excuse given by those in charge of the money, was that all the money was needed to pay lawyers and "organizers"; that the bodily needs of the members were as nothing compared to upholding the alleged "legal" rights of the workers, and that the more we suffered, the better propaganda—whatever that means—it made for "Socialism."

As for the law end of the affair, it was not and could not have been anything but a farce and a graft of the foulest kind. At the beginning of the trouble, Vincent St. John sent to Spokane from Chicago a lawyer named Tone—a partner of the celebrated Clarence Darrow. Tone looked over the law and the judge and then gave his opinion that nothing whatever could be done from a "legal" standpoint; that although the law was unjust and unconstitutional, and its enforcement unspeakably cruel, it was nevertheless impossible to better matters by any possible form of litigation. In the meantime a local Socialist lawyer, named F. H. Moore, whose partner, named Bruce Rogers, is contributing editor of the "Appeal to Reason"—and therefore honest, was being paid by Heslewood at the rate of $100.00 per week. For what? God knows! It is only fair to state in this connection, lest it should be thought that I am hinting at any collusion between Heslewood and Moore, that Moore is a real estate agent and has lately sold Heslewood a fine house and lot on Providence avenue in Spokane. It is evident that Moore is an honest lawyer, because he frankly refused to offer any defense in my case, and I am convinced that he intended to railroad myself and several other men who were personally offensive to him, to the State's Prison, if we were confiding enough to "appeal" our cases to the Superior Court as he was ordered to do by these in charge.

But it would be idle and useless to tell of all the chicanery: the devilish discrimination against every active member of the union who refused to coincide in the policies of St. John and Heslewood. These facts are known to every one familiar with the local situation who has the manhood to speak his mind and the truth.

After I saw that Moore was unable in any case to defend his clients but that all the members who went into court with him secured the maximum sentence, I used my influence in jail to have all the men who were as yet untried for conspiracy, go into court without a lawyer, which most of them did. Moore's clients received in all cases six months at hard labor. Those who defended their own cases—and no one pleaded guilty to conspiracy—received in most cases not over thirty days and several only fifteen days.

In the meantime there were no more victims to be "defended" and the money for the "defense" fund began to come slower. The plainest needs of the men in jail were mostly ignored, but we had the "comfort" of knowing that the "Socialist" press was full of sympathy for us!

A Disgrace to Human Nature.

The wholesale begging of money; the damnable neglect of the men for whom it was intended; the fact that even women and children, the families of members suffered from hunger while their fathers and husbands were in jail—these alone should brand those criminally responsible with infamy. But what can be said after all this of Heslewood's brazenly refusing to allow his Union, 222, to audit his books? Will we be able hereafter to yell "graft" at our Fellow Workers of the A. F. of L.? Will we be able to say "No Contract" when we have a contract with the Spokane Police? Come, Fellow Workers, rub your eyes! And although I am "given over to Satan" for having tried to expose the conduct of those responsible, let us find out if all these and many other things are not really so?

The press of the I. W. W., which is supported by the membership of the union, should at least be expected to tell the whole truth for the benefit of the members. We can expect nothing but lies and misrepresentation from the Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Socialist-Democrat, and Socialist-Republican press but how about the "Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity"? They seem to nave been affected with a strange ignorance of all the facts although they were and still are in every one's mouth and a stench in the nostrils of the working class. For example, the account of the settlement of the March 1st strike, as it appeared in the Industrial Worker is incorrect from start to finish. The New Castle paper, "Solidarity," even went so far as to add insult to injury and gave a long editorial account of the "Treaty of Spokane," saying it is a notable "political" victory for the workers, and mentions "concessions" made by the Spokane police, etc.! The Spokane police have made no concessions of any kind. Matters are as they stood before the beginning of the fight in all particulars. Free speech is still forbidden in Spokane, and I defy all the Socialist politicians of the world to change one letter of the ordinance. We tried to win by "filling the jail" and by passive resistance. We put up a good fight and were simply overpowered. That is all! Another time, let us hope for more industrial control. But what in God's name is to be gained by lying about actual conditions? Such tactics can only serve to make us a laughing-stock and lose us the confidence of the membership. Such miserable subterfuges are a disgrace and a hissing in the ears of union men of all descriptions.

"Guilty of Treason."

Since my release from jail, and while still nearly blind as a result of eye-trouble contracted in jail, I have been expelled without hearing or trial by No. 222 of Spokane. This is, I admit, a suspicious circumstance. The childish "charges" are not for anything done as officer of the union or editor of its paper, but because I ventured to criticise the misconduct of those in charge of affairs during my imprisonment. To be in jail for "free speech" and then to be denied free speech in jail! I have gone through the formality of appealing this matter to the other members of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. and I intend to remind the membership of this disgraceful persecution of me as an "anarchist" at the hands of the Socialists and of those who support Vincent St. John, Heslewood and their tactics, until the rule is finally established and made a part of the constitution of the I. W. W.: That free speech is not allowed an I. W. W. man while in jail, if it concerns the affairs for which he is actually in jail!

Industrial, Civil, and Criminal Law.

And now members of the I. W. W., thousands of whom I have initiated and written to, and lectured to, during my continuous services for the union during a space of four years, what have you to say? If, after having been cheated, slandered, robbed and betrayed by a group of men, whose conduct is unparalleled, I myself should appeal to the civil and the criminal law in "defense" of my rights, has not the example been well set? As we are apparently formally committed to legal action, would I not have a right to appeal to the slander, the embezzlement, and the false pretense "law," seeing I am denied even a hearing in the "Industrial Court of the I. W. W."? If you are still unprejudiced, will you not give this matter your attention and come to some conclusion when the matter is brought to the attention of the working class in the Labor Press all over the country? Are you not able and courageous enough to demand justice for a Fellow Worker, if you believe that an injury to one is the concern of all?

This matter of free speech in jail will be continually harped on in my paper, until the rule is finally established, that persons going to jail for the I. W. W., are denied free speech in jail under fear of excommunication. Are you not afraid to look the boss in the eye and tell him to go to hell? Then let's have no bosses in the union, for God's sake. If, for instance, Vincent St. John—a member-at-large—of the I. W. W. has the power to call on all members of the union to go to jail; has the legal and industrial right to receive money and appoint his personal friends as agents for the receipt of money, and has then the right to keep, spend, or dispose of thousands of dollars without the knowledge or consent of the membership, has not any one a right to graft in the name of the I. W. W.?

Personally, I was in hearty accord at the time, with the street demonstration, but it was only as supported by the Industrial Unions of Spokane and their legally appointed Executive Committee, that I, as editor, advertised and called for volunteers in the "Industrial Worker."

It must not be forgotten that this is not the first fight of the I. W. W. in Spokane to secure the right to speak on the streets and to boycott the employment offices,—which is the only feature of the, free speech agitation having economic importance at this time and place. We are not the defenders of the employers' constitution. We will have enough to do to defend our own I. W. W. constitution before we are through with the employing class.

In March, 1909, a similar and smaller demonstration for free speech was made by the I. W. W. in Spokane. At that time a committee composed of members of the Central Executive Committee of the I. W. W. of Spokane, J. H. Walsh, who was then local organizer, and the inevitable and criminal lawyer Moore, the Socialist, arranged terms with the Spokane authorities, by which we were to forego any further demonstration and wait till the Spokane City Council got ready to pass a free speech ordinance. This they have never done, and keenly alive to their economic interest, they may never pass any ordinance to favor the I. W. W. till they are forced to do it by economic power.

The Net Results.

The matter remains as before. Some free advertising of the I. W. W. has been got, and the spirit of stick-together has been magnificent. But there has been a concerted effort on the part of Vincent St. John, Heslewood, Mrs. Jones, as well as plain workingmen who have had nothing to lose and ought to have known better, to use the whole affair merely as an advertisement for the Socialist party and to boom their periodicals. The "Appeal to Reason" even apologized (!) for noticing the I. W. W.

The cases in court have all been dropped by St. John, Heslewood and the lawyers, although thousands of dollars were received to appeal the cases, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. While I do not admit that it is anything but treachery to the working class to look for justification of class action in the employers' courts, why, in the name of common sense and sincerity, why, even from the Socialist point of view, why were not any of the cases appealed? Echo answers "why"?

In the name of our dead fellow workers, and the untold misery of those imprisoned and sick whose sufferings have been mocked, and whose needs neglected, why have not these cases any of them been appealed if it is a good thing to expect justice from the courts of the employing class?

Thinking that there might be still some men of independent mind even on the G. E. B., I wrote from jail, a letter to T. J. Cole, an executive board member at Blue Island, Ills. The answer is as follows:

"Yours of recent date at hand. Hope you will not feel hard because of delay in answer from me. Regarding the legal phase of things in Spokane, I am most emphatic in saying that this must be fought through the higher courts. All the legal actions of that city are unconstitutional and no one knows this better than the officialdom of Spokane. In so far as the I. W. W. is concerned, they are banking upon the supposition that the I. W. W. can not or will not furnish the funds for this. Well, they have another guess coming. Also keep this in mind, that no individualism must exist.

"There is no justice to be gotten out of the kangaroo methods of the lower courts there, and of a necessity the higher courts must reverse the decisions of the lower—and only can this be done by going to as high a tribunal as can be reached, which if necessary, is the Supreme Court of the U. S. A.

"Yours for the I. W. W., first, last and always,
T. J. Cole."

And now Fellow Worker Cole, let us hear why none of these cases were appealed, and why it is "therefore," that we can not hold meetings on the streets of Spokane to-day?

Come now, Fellow Worker, who are so opposed to individual liberty of thought and expression in the I. W. W., can you, as a Socialist, tell me the reason of your and the other executive board members' utter neglect in all this whole affair? If you answer that you were compelled to work and earn your living meanwhile, was there not enough money in the defense fund to pay the usual $3.00 per day and expenses to attend to your duty?

The Effect on the Working Class.

While the prompt help of the labor

(Continued on page 5.)

INDIVIDUALITY

How Capitalism Stifles It in the Worker, Instead of Protecting It.

Said George Frederick Stratton in a recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post:

Those who have not closely studied the conditions cannot appreciate the degree to which individualism in large bodies of employes is both obliterated and appreciated. Managers, by the adoption of systems of almost military discipline and subordination, either stifle individualism or place it all behind such a heavy screen of foremen, sub-foremen, red-tapism and repression that they themselves, and the officials immediately under them, are unable to discover any indication of it.

Then they complain of lack of interest on the part of the men; but the men are not to blame. Very frequently that apparent lack of interest is due, largely, to the policy observed by officials of most large manufacturing and contracting companies of withholding from their men all information regarding their work which could excite keen interest in it. A shop order will be sent out accompanied, perhaps, by drawings of various parts. The workman on any one of those parts does not know, nor does the sub-foreman often know, what it is for—what it will, ultimately, become a portion of. What interest can a man work up under such conditions? What pride can he feel in a few pounds, or a few hundred pounds, of metal, be it never so well finished, which has no significance of form or destiny? If he knew that it was to form part of the equipment of a ship, or a machine to be shipped to Africa, or even a simple emergency job after some great catastrophe, would he not then be interested? In short, would he not be lifted from the drudgery of (to him) unintelligible production to a higher plane of understanding and comprehension of the importance of what he is doing, as a part of some finished and probably highly interesting whole?

Let a factory man inquire of the youngest pay-clerk if he knows how many hands are now employed in the works, and, with a preternaturally wise look, he will answer that he does not. Let the man ask the humblest shipping-clerk if they're putting out much stuff, and the answer will be: "Can't say—haven't seen the figures."

Let him ask the man who sweeps the offices and considers himself one of the force if he's heard anything about the works shutting down on the coming holiday, and the fellow will make the strongest effort to appear to know all about it; but he will say that he does not. Let the man ask his sub-foreman if it's true that the work he's engaged on is to be shipped to Japan, and the answer will be, "Don't know!" and in all probability, that answer will be the only truthful one he has received.

For it is a fact that the sub-foreman very seldom knows any more about the interesting matters of his occupation than do the men. He is in charge of a few men—ten, twenty or thirty, perhaps—he receives his orders from the foreman in a systematized manner, and he is expected to drive his men and concern himself with nothing else. Equipment, material, supplies, wages, the authority to hire and discharge, are all in the hands of the superintendent or department foreman. The sub-foreman is there simply to drive. He is scarcely ever consulted on improvements or new arrangements. He seldom or never comes in verbal contact with the superintendent or manager or the engineer on the job, whether it be out-of-doors or in the factory. His foreman is responsible for what he does, and he is responsible to his foreman.

The sub-foreman is the man who, above all others, is close to the men. He is with them on the job continually. Yet this man is very seldom treated with any consideration. In outdoor operations it is very seldom he is shown any plan of the whole work. It is considered amply sufficient to give him a curt order to "Cut that grade down to twelve inches below the stakes"; or, "Hustle your gang, Joe! That pile of rock's got to be hauled out of there before night."

The interest and incentive which any man feels in knowing the special object of the work he is doing is, under such treatment, entirely lacking—both in the gang foreman and in his men.

It is discipline, of course, of a character on which superintendents and head-foremen often pride themselves, but the human element of interest in the whole job, pride of gang work, and individualism are repressed and stifled. The sub-foreman is almost invariably selected for his qualifications as a driver of men—and for that alone. He is generally so little informed as to other phases of the job he is on, or if in a factory, as to the general business of that factory, that any questions put to him on any matters not absolutely under his control mortify him on account of his inability to answer them.

"What do you suppose these are to be used for?" asked a machinist of his foreman, as he was turning up the heads of some very peculiar looking bolts.

"That's none of your business!" was the brusque reply. "See that you get 'em close to the drawing. That's all you've got to bother about."

The machinist, who had some idea of what they were for, shrewdly suspected that there was a slight error in the drawing, but, humiliated before his fellows and thoroughly disgusted, he continued the job, which took ten days to complete. Then, before the bolts were shipped out, it was discovered that a slight shoulder near the head had been omitted.

The narrow groove in which the sub-foreman is so frequently kept induces a similar narrowness in his point of view as to his duties and responsibilities. He knows them and generally covers them remarkably well, but outside of them he will not go.

"You're not paid to think—you're paid to work!" was the frequent exclamation of a gang foreman, and it was only the reflection of the manner in which he had been constantly treated by his superiors. That there has been untold loss to employers and to the world by their repressive attitude, of sub-foremen and of those above them, cannot be denied.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

'Tis to work, and have such pay
As just keeps life from day to day
In your limbs, as in a cell
For the tyrant's use to dwell:

So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plough, and sword, and
spade;
With or without your will, bent
To their defence and nourishment.

'Tis to see your children weak
With their mothers pine and peak,
When the winter winds are bleak:—
They are dying while I speak.

'Tis to hunger for such diet,
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye.

'Tis to see the ghost of gold
Take from toil a thousand-fold
More than e'er its substance could
In the tyrannies of old

'Tis to be a slave in soul,
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.

A glimpse of the river—it glimmers
Through the stems of the beeches;
Through the screen of the willows it shimmers
In low winding reaches;
Flowing so softly that scarcely
It seems to be flowing.
But the reeds of the low, little islands
Are bent to its going.
—BECKER.

TOM WATSON AS A NATURALIST

"Competition is inseparable from private ownership, and private ownership is a law of Nature," accordingly Socialism is artificial, so says Thomas E. Watson in this month's instalment of the series against Socialism which he has been publishing in his "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," and which, as fast as published, The People has been popping holes through.

First of all, what is meant by "private ownership" in the above passage? Is it meant to describe the tenure of ownership of the social share of the fruits of a man's labor? If so, whether "private ownership" be a "law of Nature" or not, it certainly is the law that Socialism will see to substitutes the present law. The present law enables the non-producing class to seize and enjoy the bulk of what would be the social share of the fruits of Labor's toil: under the present law there is, accordingly, no private ownership: what there is is private plunder. The why of the wherefore leads to the next query.

Does "private ownership," in the sentence quoted, mean the individual tenure of ownership of the necessaries for production? If it means that, then, again, whether the law be called a "law of Nature," or not, it certainly is a law that Socialism will see to is torn up root-and-branch. The private ownership of the necessaries for production implies a class that owns these necessaries and a class that is stripped of them. He who is stripped of the necessaries for production is the slave of him who holds the same. Without diving into the question whether Nature so wills it or not, Socialism plants itself squarely upon the principle that a state of things, whether dubbed "law of Nature," or not, which decrees servitude for some and masterhood for others, is one that can not endure.

The full sentence may now be considered in its several possibilities of meaning. Substituting the several meanings for "private ownership," one gets either—

"Competition is the inseparable form of a tenure of ownership whereby the social share of the fruits of man's labor is granted to him"—which is nonsense. Not competition, but emulation will prevail in such a social system. Competition implies a devil-take-the-hindmost rush for life. Such a rush, inevitable when the social system is such that the worker's social share of his efforts may be "lawfully" plundered from him, vanishes as inevitably when society casts off the jungle conditions of existence: then rises the lofty aspiration of emulation;—or,

"Competition is inseparable from the individual tenure of ownership of the necessaries for production"—which is true. By the fruit of such a tenure of ownership, Competition, the nature of the tenure may be judged. By that token the thing stands condemned.

The jungle with its wild beast tenantry is "natural." Equally "natural" is the cutting down of the jungle, the extirpation of the wild beasts, and the establishment of peaceful society. Mr. Watson, as a naturalist, is as lopsided a being as he is in his capacity of economist. The gentleman knows of Nature only its primitive state. He never fathomed the fact that

In that art, that you say makes Nature,
Is an art that Nature makes.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—THE ROW OVER GEN. LEE.

Welcome to those who oppose it must be the proposition to place a statue of the ex-Confederate General Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame at Washington. Heyburn in the Senate, the Heyburns in the House, and the economic interests that use Grand Army Posts as tubes to toot through have been raising the hue and cry against the "desecration" of a statue to the man "who strove to destroy this nation" in the same hall where there is now a statue of Washington "who gave the best efforts of his life in building up this nation." The proposition must be welcome to the protestors.

At this age, in the country's history, "the South" has "the North" on the hip as far as the intellectual conflict of ante-Civil War days is concerned. Noticeable is the fact that Northern Senators and Representatives avoid all allusion to the slavery question. One time they carried chips on their shoulders, daring the Southrons to knock them off. Now no more. The Slavery Question can not now be broached without it broaches the Labor Question. The Southrons know this, and in the hide of the Northrons rankles many a shaft shot from the Southron camp. Hence allusions to "Confederate Brigadiers" and the waving of the "Bloody Shirt," once favorite sports with our Northrons, are now avoided.

Under such circumstances the Gen. Lee proposed monument is a god-send. In a way, it is a two-edged sword. It opens the door for Southron declamation regarding Labor in New York, Chicago, Boston, etc., that would not be at all palatable to Northron capitalists. Nevertheless, properly steered, the issue of the Lee monument may afford opportunities to inflame smoldering passions, and by so doing cause sight to be lost of the unpalatable, and decidedly bitter issue of Labor involved in Slavery, and now no longer concealable.

Hence the "protests"; hence the "resolutions"; hence the speeches, jingoistic and gunpowdery, that are being ground out of the mill of the "Loyal North" enraged at the Lee-contemplated desecration.

As the next best thing to a new war, the stirring up of reminiscences of an old one is a most aidful diversion to the Burning Question of the day—Capitalism-Socialism.

"SAVING THE A. F. OF L."

Not the least interesting portion of the veiled dynamiter Editor James Wilson's Address to his fellow members of the so-called I. W. W. are those passages that give testimony to the intimate relations that existed, and probably continue to exist, between the I'm-a-bummery and the Socialist press. It is the second instance of efforts from that quarter to "save the A. F. of L."

Theoretically, there was no need of any admission on the part of any member of the precious S. P. press that its move in 1899, when it ruptured the Socialist Movement of the land, was in the interests of what has developed into a pet of the Civic Federation—the guilds, misnamed Unions that are gathered under the flapping wings of the cackling hen Sam Gompers. The evidences were numerous to prove the fact without any admission. Admissions, nevertheless, are never superfluous in such matters; and the S. P. paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of September 2, 1909, made the admission.

Theoretically, again, there was no need of any admission by anybody concerned that, the moment a set of men misused the name of the I. W. W. and sought to make it disreputable by identifying it with Anarchy and slummery, the S. P. press—with the notable exception of the press of the Milwaukee Social Democratic party—made common cause with the hideous thing. That also was obvious. All the same, in this instance also, admissions are never superfluous, hence ex-Editor Wilson's statement is valuable.

The two instances run into each other. The motive for the second instance was identical with the motive for the first—to "save the A. F. of L."

And cheerful is the fact that the first move was found to require being followed up, within nine years by the second.

First of all, the two moves mark the A. F. of L. unsavable. The only press that bombards that "bulwark of capital in America," or that "deadwood," as the Berlin "Vorwaerts" called it, is the press of the S. L. P. Economic power the S. L. P. press has none; and, in point of numbers, that press is like "a drop in a bucket" when compared with the innumerable Republican, Democratic, Reform and S. P. papers that hold up the end of the A. F. of L., and serve it as a bodyguard of bruisers. If then a press that is economically impotent to give or take away "livings," and, numerically, is insignificant, has the power to endanger so extensively buttressed a thing as the Civic Federation pet, then the conclusion can not be escaped that the said pet is doomed.

Secondly, the two moves demonstrate the tremendous power of sound reasoning. The bulkiest bigness is as nothing, in the long run to the smallest greatness. The soundness of the small S. L. P. with a limited press overbalances all else. In 1899 it was found that that S. L. P. was driving the A. F. of L. to the brink of destruction, and it was found necessary, in order to "save the A. F. of L.," that the S. L. P. be ruptured. And now, in 1908, the S. L. P. having conjured into existence the I. W. W., the A. F. of L. was again found in such peril that subterranean methods were needed to smash the I. W. W. and set up a veiled dynamite concern by that name with the fond hope of killing the S. L. P. for the purpose of once more "saving the A. F. of L."

Combining the first and the second facts demonstrated by the move of 1899 and the move of 1908, the S. L. P. can only feel encouraged. It can only feel steeled in its endeavor to lay the necessary foundation for the Socialist Republic—Working Class Militant Unionism; it can only feel confident that the "bulwark of Capitalism in America" is bound to be shattered by the cannonade of S. L. P. propaganda, and its place taken by the bulwark of Socialism—Revolutionary Unionism.

The S. L. P. is irresistible—hence the A. F. of L. is unsavable.

SPECIMEN LORIMER.

The getters-up of syndicated articles to prove the surpassing beauties of the modern regime; the grandiose opportunities it offers to all; incidentally, to disprove the hollowness of the calamity-howling Socialists;—these folks should now feel in clover. Senator Lorimer's case should be good for syndicated articles manifold enough to last the rest of this year, and deep into the next.

The syndicated biographers of our "self-made men" have grown eloquent over the Barnums (who, if they had their deserts, would have been sent to the penitentiary for raising money under false pretenses); they have ransacked the dictionaries for praises to the Mortons (who, if the law had not been a cobweb to catch flies with, would have been convicted of fraudulent failures); they have waxed lyric over the Jay Goulds (who, if capitalist law had no two measures, one for the brigand another for the door-mat thief, would have had to serve a term for at hard labor);—all these and many more of the same stamp have the syndicated biographers extolled as brilliant stars of "industry," "cleverness," "push," whose footprints upon the sands of time show the path to follow—monuments of the fact that all, however poor, can "get there," all avenues to wealth, distinction, glory being open to all, none but the lazy, dull and pushless being left behind.

And now comes the case of Senator Lorimer; United States Senator Lorimer; a Senator of no less a State than the State of Illinois. He started poor. He started as a car driver. Do Socialists prate of "classes" and all that? Just watch the proletarian Lorimer as he majestically hews his path clear, and, rising ever higher and higher,—ends by purchasing a seat to the United States Senate.

Who will dare to talk of "classes" and "class distinctions," and "class barriers" after this? We have no classes in the United States—all we have is "clever" people on one side, "dullards" on the other; "push"-ful gentry and "push"-less nobodies. Here is a theme for the syndicated praise-singers of capitalist society; with Senator Lorimer as the latest but not least brilliant specimen.

THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR.

The problems which at present puzzle the knotted brain of toil all over the world, which frequently cry out for solution, and which can never more be stifled, but will become more vehement till they are solved, are these:—

Why should those by whose toil all comforts and luxuries are produced or made available, enjoy so scanty a share of them?

Why should a man willing and eager to work stand idle for want of employment in a world where so much needful work awaits the doing?

Why should a man surrender something of his independence in accepting the employment which will enable him to earn by earnest effort the bread of his family?

Why should a man who faithfully labors for another, and receives therefore less than the product of his toil, be currently held the obliged party, rather than he who buys the work and makes a good bargain of it?

In short, why should Speculation and Scheming ride so jauntily in their carriages, splashing honest work as it trudges humbly and wearily by on foot?

—Horace Greely.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

ONCE S. P. ALWAYS S. P.

After more than two days' strife this year's national convention of the Socialist party adopted by a majority of five what the majority leaders term the party's new position on the burning Question of Immigration, "in line with the Stuttgart Resolution."

The S. P. position on the Question of Immigration first crystallized at the Amsterdam International Congress (1904) in a proposed resolution which bore three S. P. delegates' signatures. The gist of the resolution—squeezed out of the verbiage in which it was steeped—was the branding of foreign immigrants as "backward races" (the original draft had it "inferior races"); "Chinese" and "Negroes" were specified; and an "Etc." was added to them so as to embrace any other race, according as occasion might require, and Civic Federationized A. F. of L. interests might dictate the advisability of such other races being pronounced too "backward" to deserve admission as immigrants. So brutally monstrous was that resolution that, without further ado, and the S. L. P. leading, it was hooted down, and out of the Congress.

The next step was taken at Stuttgart (1907). There the S. P. delegation appeared with an anti-immigration resolution, and under instructions from its Party authorities to present it. The Stuttgart performance differed from that at Amsterdam only in that the verbiage to conceal the purpose was more extensive and more choice. The substance was the same, to wit, the A. F. of L. guild spirit that rips up the proletariat of the land. That shuffle did not work. The resolution was defeated. The defeat was acknowledged by Hillquit, and the promise given to the Congress of abiding by the resolution adopted by it.

Then came the second shuffle—at the 1908 convention of the S. P. There the sense was overwhelming against the Stuttgart Resolution, and a committee of anti-immigrationists was appointed to "study the question," and report to the next convention.

The report of the committee to this year's convention—the majority even more so than the minority report, but both, all the same—recorded the third shuffle of the series.

So clumsy was this shuffle that it angered both sides. The breath of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. puffed hot; on the other hand, the pounding that the S. P.'s theoretically and tactically monstrous Immigration posture has been receiving during these last six years at the hands of the S. L. P. had its effect upon other delegates.

Thereupon followed a double shuffle in rapid succession. The identical Hillquit, who had read the majority report, first offered a substitute, and, as the conflict continued unabated, followed up his substitute by amending the expression "mass immigration" with the expression "mass importation." In that shape, probably through the sheer exhaustion of the delegates, the substitute was finally adopted, and even then by the narrow margin of only 5. It barely squeezed through. It is as follows:

"The Socialist party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike breakers and contract laborers, and the mass importation of workers from foreign countries, caused, or stimulated, by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American workers. The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality, and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the government of their countries on account of their religion, politics and race."

If the shuffling of a pack of cards produces a new deck—then the present S. P. position is new.

The statement that "the party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality," a strong sentence and clear and sound in itself, has the bottom knocked out of it by the objection to "mass immigration of workers from foreign countries, *caused, or stimulated, by the employing classes*"; nor does the final substitution of the word "immigration" with the word "importation" in the sentence at all change its substance. There is no such thing as "mass importation" that is not "mass immigration"; and when it comes to ascertaining the line that separates immigration that is "caused, or stimulated, by the employing classes" from immigration not so caused, or stimulated," the doors are thrown wide open and invite pretexts for exclusion. The qualifying clause "caused and stimulated by the employing classes" was a sufficient "drawback," "string to" and emasculator of the term "mass immigration," and, therefore, sufficiently marked the resolution disingenuous. The additional change of "mass immigration" into "mass importation" brands the performance indecorous, besides disingenuous, by its paltering with a great issue.

The resolution can be fitly summed up in the clever satire with which the Berlin Kladderadatsch characterized Roosevelt's recent lecture in that city:

"The citizen must stand for his individual opinions and defend them like a man, in a voice of thunder even against the throne;—but

"On the other hand, he must be imbued with those warm feelings for the dynastic rulers which are born of humble recognition of the divine right of kings.

"As a citizen of a constitutional state, he must be far above any paltry desires for official recognition from above;—but

"Nevertheless he should keep on his otherwise monarchical bosom a little place where there is room at all times for a row of decorations!"

Once S. P., always S. P.

GOLD AND PRICES, ONCE MORE

Dr. Walter Renton Ingalls, Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, is among those who dissent from the theory that the large output of gold is the principal cause, or any factor at all, in the rise of prices. Dr. Ingalls' reasoning is this: The statistics of gold production and commodity prices since 1851 prove that there has been "no constant coincidence" between high and low commodity prices, and high and low gold production; consequently the output of gold has no connection with high prices.

Upon parallel lines reason those who seek to disprove the Socialist principle of exchange value and its relation to prices at given times. They argue: If the labor crystallized in commodities is the measure of value, then, just so soon as an invention is made whereby a manufacturer can produce more plentifully in less time, prices must decline; fact is prices do not decline in any such way; hence there is no connection between labor-power and value.

The reasoning sounds correct; yet, look below the surface.

What is it that happens when one manufacturer operates his plant with methods not known of by the others? What happens is that such a manufacturer, by keeping his secret, places on the market goods containing less labor-power, hence less valuable, beside other goods produced by manufacturers to whom the secret remains a secret. Just so soon, however, as the secret gets abroad and is availed of by all competitors, prices come down and adjust themselves to the actual value. To put it in other words when the secretive manufacturer sold at the old price, and thereby made larger profits than his competitors, he was raking in a price that was above the actual value of his goods. The proof of it is the immediate decline of the prices with all the competitors so soon as all are in the secret.

So with the gold output. The output may go up and yet prices may remain stationary. It does not follow that there is no connection between the two. As with goods manufactured more cheaply by one firm only where the fact of the decreased value is not generally known, it takes time for the increased output of gold to become so obvious as to tell. So long as the increase is slight; so long as the increase does not cover a period large enough to be felt; just so long will there be no effect felt, by commodity prices, of the increased output of gold. Just so soon as both in point of time and quantity the secret is out, the intimate connection will be found between cheaper gold and other commodities the output of which has not likewise increased.

To deny any connection between the output of gold and other commodities, is like denying the connection between the output of one commodity with another—an economic irrationality.

ARCHBISHOP SEES A REVOLUTION.

Ironton, Mo., May 26.—Archbishop John J. Glennon, addressing the Mississippi Land and Immigration Congress here yesterday, said:

"We have in St. Louis a group of twenty millionaires who hold most of the wealth of the city. We have also seven hundred thousand working people, slaves, who are herded in squalid, unsanitary tenements. They are able to give those dependent on them a bare living only. These civic conditions have driven the poor of the cities to desperation. The situation portends a revolution, a blood revolt against such a state of affairs. Steps must be taken to anticipate such a crisis."

HAMMER HITS

Sturdily Struck by the Sydney, Australia, "People."

The dignity of Labor. Bah! The laborer to-day is a slave: there is no dignity in slavery.

Labor will never be dignified till the laborer is free. He will never be free till he and his fellow laborers own the whole product of their labor, and the whole means of production.

Labor exploits nature, and capital exploits Labor. Isn't that a delightful arrangement?

Yes; that arrangement is the heaven of Capital and the hell of Labor.

But Capital is not the only inhabitant of this heaven. Superstition has a seat there, because it is the faithful servant and sincere worshipper of Capital. It is the faithful servant of Capital because it defends the capitalist heaven, before the eyes of the denizens of hell, telling them of the glories and delights of a heaven that never had and never will have any existence outside the interested brains of its inventors. But the invention has hitherto paid its inventors and their patrons well, it has kept the denizens of hell humble, obedient, submissive, and the heavenly sybarites safe. This is the sole function of the church.

Other hierarchies and favored faithful servants of Capital have also comfortable seats there—the hierarchies of Law, of Learning, of Official Murder, of the Press: these all participate in the felicities of the capitalist heaven—on earth, and their private interests in that heaven, like the flaming sword in the faded Eden, turn every way, guarding what is indeed to them a Tree of Life—and to its creators a hell transcending in its horrors the imaginary Inferno of a Dante or the Pandemonium of a Milton.

In the Home of Liberalism—Great Britain, thirteen millions of its inhabitants live chronically, permanently, on the brink of death by starvation—these are employed people mostly whose work is constant, hard and long: their condition is such that a halfpenny on the price of the loaf would mean total submersion for most of them. And yet the wealth of Great Britain increases "twice as fast" as her population.

MARX'S FORECAST.

That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers.

This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the imminent laws of capitalistic production itself, by the centralization of capital. One capitalist always kills many.

Hand in hand with this centralization, or this expropriation of many capitalists by few, develops on an ever extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined, socialized labor, the entanglement of all peoples in the net of the world market, and thus the international character of the capitalistic regime.

Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this too grows the **revolt of** the working class, a **class always** increasing in numbers, **and disciplined**, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself.

The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with, and under it. Centralization of the means of production, and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder.

The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do you think I heard a Socialist speaker say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he was a Socialist speaker you must have heard something sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked nonsense. What he said was downright treason to the Revolution of our Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said that we workingmen were nothing but merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork or beef. If that is not insulting, I don't know what it is; if that is not denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all you mean by that Revolution. I DO know, however, that a thing may have been done, and yet, after a while it is all undone again. A revolution, our fathers' Revolution, may have been successful in setting us free but it does not follow from that that we may not have been subsequently re-enslaved and turned into merchandise. If this did happen, it would be no treason to say so; on the contrary, it would be folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we have not been re-enslaved, or turned into merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily.

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come, in their columns, across the expression, "The millionaire market"?

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

U. S.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire market" would mean a market in which millionaires are bought and sold; and that is nonsense; millionaires only buy and sell; they are not bought and sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, millionaires would be merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come across the terms: "The railroad magnate market"? Or the "mine baron market"? Or the "corporation stockholders' market"?

B. J.—No, and for the same reason, they are not bought and sold; they are not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever come across the term: "The beef market"?

B. J.—Lots of times. That's all right. Beef is bought and sold; it is merchandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across the terms: "The pork market"? Or "The shoe market"? Or "The stocking market"?

B. J.—Why, certainly, lots of times. And that's very natural; pork, shoes, stockings, etc, are all bought and sold; they are all merchandise.

U. S.—Now, my man, refresh your memory, and tell me whether you ever ran across in the paper the term: "The Labor Market"?

B. J. starts back as though he had been struck full in the chest.

U. S.—Did you, or didn't you?

B. J.—I did, by thunder!

U. S.—Your face brightens up; light seems to be going up in it. Was that Socialist right or was he wrong in saying that we were nothing but merchandise under this present capitalist system?

B. J.—Right, by Jove!

A "PILLAR'S" MORALS.

Boston, May 27.—Further revelations of the looting of the National City Bank of Cambridge were made by George W. Coleman to-day when he resumed his testimony in the United States District Court in the trial of William J. ("Big Bill") Keliher, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the wrecking of the bank. Coleman, who was the bookkeeper of the plundered institution, is under a fifteen years' sentence for his part in the wrecking of the bank.

Subjected to a merciless cross-examination by Daniel H. Coakley, one of Keliher's attorneys, Coleman told of escapades in New York in which women and wine were foremost and where money was treated as a valueless commodity.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GETTING SUBSCRIBERS A PLEASURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the enclosed subs. my pledge of ten subscribers for the Tenth Anniversary of The People is fulfilled, with one to the good, making eleven sent in to date, Seven of these are yearlies and four for six months. This is pretty fair for an orthodox Catholic, isn't it?

I should like to say to those who are helping to extend the circulation of The People, that in spite of the splendid editorials, the excellent articles, entertaining stories and good letters from the industrial field everywhere, to me the most interesting of all is the column giving the list of subs. sent in each week. All honor to men like Knotek, Fred Brown, L. .C. Haller, F. Bombach, the Canal Zone comrades and all the true blues who have the heart to tackle their fellow workers for, and obtain, their subscriptions. When I take time to go after and get a subscriber for The People I feel good, and when I let a good while pass without at least trying to get a subscriber I feel the sin of neglect of duty in my conscience. I feel like saying, 'mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa."

I wish we had some more recruits from the religious workingmen of Louisville; and I hope our special edition for July 1, which will contain an article on Socialism and the Catholic Church, will help us get them.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., May 21.

"SCAB" BREEDERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here's another proof of the A. F. L.'s "scab" breeding propensities. Up until about one year ago, a young man here by the name of Warren Woodruff had been working with his father, a small contractor. Then young Woodruff went to work with a non-union contracting firm, F. O. Engstrum and Company. Work getting slack there, he was induced to accept employment with a union contractor, and he thereupon tried to join the union, the Carpenters, as an apprentice. The business agent of Local Union 316 of the Carpenters and Joiners told Woodruff it would cost him $100 to join. On Woodruff telling him he hadn't the money the agent invited Woodruff before the Council meeting. The outcome was that they charged the young man $50 to get into the union. This is the rawest bit of A. F. of H—lism happening around here lately.

F. Craig.

San Jose, Calif., May 20.

PIERSON'S STEADY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third week's work in Portland we succeeded in landing one sub. each for Der Arbeiter and Arbetaren, four each for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, one for the Daily and 14 for the Weekly People. Three street meetings were held with a good sale of pamphlets and papers.

The Section and Scandinavian Club members are co-operating with each other for the purpose of advertising as widely as possible Mrs. Olive M. Johnson's coming lectures of the 21st and 22nd inst. The hall has already been engaged for this purpose, and barring bad weather, Comrade Johnson will be greeted with a good sized audience at both her lectures.

Comrade De Witt is still hammering away at the O., R. & N. Ry. shops. As they will receive a pay this week he is in hopes of landing some more scalps for his belt.

I shall remain here another week then proceed to Hoquiam, Wash., where I hope to meet with success.

Charles Pierson.

Portland, Ore., May 9.

THE PARTY PRESS VOLUNTEERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being for the past two years so busy I could hardly keep acquainted with my own family, I was forced from time to time to put off my joining the Party Press Volunteers. Last Saturday, however, I seized the time to get in the harness, and thereby fell into one of the most encouraging and inspiring experiences it has been my good fortune to meet in the Movement.

It took some little courage to get started, but once the ice was broken things went swimmingly. I won't say with no effort at all, but certainly with effort that paled into nothingness beside the greatness of the cause it was directed toward, thirty-three sound Labor News pamphlets passed in two hours out of my hands into the eager grasp of interested workingmen and women at the forming point, along the line of march, and at the wind up of Saturday's parade. The experience itself was worth more than the time and labor devoted to it. From the high-silk-hatted, hard-boiled-shirted plutocrat who looked at me aghast and fled onward when I tackled him with literature on "how to throw the capitalists off our backs," to the timid working-girl who called after me and purchased one of the highest-priced pamphlets I carried, every individual approached gave me a new insight into the active psychology of the movement, a new impulse to carry on the work with higher hopes and a firmer hand than ever.

Best of all, all my Volunteer colleagues who were on the spot Saturday must have made similar experiences, for the record shows a total of upwards of 300 pamphlets disposed of —one of the finest licks of work put in for Socialism in this locality for many a moon.

In my opinion, the Party Press Volunteers is the livest thing in Section New York to-day. It behooves every member with red blood in his veins to get inside. Nothing else now open to us will make the Revolution hum so.

Solon De Leon.

New York, May 1.

"TRUTHFUL" S. P.-ER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Recently I had an argument with a Socialist party man. I told him that his party had not a single party-owned newspaper. He called me a liar. But he did not attempt to prove that I was a liar: he simply called me that name, and "that settled it." And yet he, like so many other S. P. men would fly into fury if I told him he set himself up as a pope.

I also told this man that while his party may have sent money to Sweden during the general strike there, on the other hand, one of "his" papers went to Europe and begged for money to sustain "his" paper. Well, do you know what he did? He denied that; that's all. Quite simple, isn't it?

And yet some people think that with such reckless and monumental lying the Social Revolution will be accomplished!

As to the begging for money, I showed my "truthful" friend a list I had received from the "N. Y. Call," to collect "a dollar for every German mark," and as to the "Call's" being a party-owned press, I showed him the enclosed.

J. Rach.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.

(Enclosure.)

THE NEW YORK CALL.
Office 442 Pearl Street.
New York, Sept. 20, 1909.

Mr. Joseph Rach, 1753 N. Bodine St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Comrade:—With reference to yours to Ben Hanford, we must state that you are laboring under a false impression, which could easily be accounted for by the balance of your letter.

First, The Call is not a privately-owned paper. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association is composed of almost 700 members of the Socialist party. To become a member of the Association, it is necessary to be a good standing member of the Socialist party for at least six months, and the share is $5, $1 to be paid when making application.

The paper is a business proposition, yes. We are trying to make it pay for itself and not drain the comrades continually, though we can frankly say that all moneys received have been honestly obtained for papers sold, ads., and donations.

The paper's aim is to reach the non-Socialist, and that may account for the difference you see in The Call and the Daily People.

There are many other questions you raise, which can not be answered by letter, and we have found from experience that it is almost a waste of time to do so to a Socialist Labor Party man.

Hoping to have you still in the fight for the coming revolution, we are

Yours fraternally,
The New York Call,
Business Manager,
Per M. H.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

AN ADDRESS

(Continued from page 3.)

unions of the United States and of the world, was most encouraging to us of Spokane, it is also true that hundreds of the most active members of the I. W. W. and many warm friends in the other labor unions are much disgusted over the "Defeat of Spokane" and are wondering where all the money collected has gone. Why none of the much cried-over martyrs' cases were appealed? Why the defense fund was insufficient to feed the wives and children of the prisoners, etc.?

The unprejudiced workers as well as the enemies of the I. W. W. are loud in their accusations of "graft," "compromise," "political treachery,' 'etc. In view of the well-known fact that $700.00 of the funds collected for the defense of Preston and Smith in the Carson Penitentiary were misspent by Wm. E. Trautmann—as appeared at the 4th Convention—is it not well to let the world see that we are able to run the affairs of the I. W. W. with a decent respect to the opinions of the working class?

As an "individual," I feel especially mortified over the present "defense fund," for I, as secretary of the Spokane Executive Committee, raised $500.00 in the winter of 1908-1909 and forwarded the same to Vincent St. John to cover the shortage of Trautmann in the matter of the Preston and Smith fund, and that at a time when Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was threatening exposure as agent of Mrs. Preston.

Have I not a right, with these experiences fresh in mind, to demand to know with no attempt at whitewashing or concealment, what is become of money that we as members of the I. W. W. are responsible for?

Facts are stubborn things; the average workingman trusts the officers of his union. He has "no head to bother with figures." But the following facts will not be hid: thousands of dollars were collected for us; Heslewood was drawing $4.00 per day, and other organizers as much more. Thousands of dollars were paid to a well-known and detestable shyster and real estate agent. Men were starved, sick, cold, and brutally neglected and robbed. An account of some sort may be rendered to the 5th convention of the I. W. W. when it is too late either to check or correct it and the money has all been "absorbed." But if the membership have so lost control of their own union that one or two men are allowed to take, keep, spend, or give away the union's money without let or hindrance, then good-bye to the confidence of the working class. Let us admit that we are unable to control our affairs, and then call ourselves the "economic organization of the working class"! Let us, if we can, keep from smiling, as we tell the workers that we intend to control all the industries of the nation and of the world while unable to control our hired men and unable to keep tab on a few thousand dollars! At this rate I fear it will be some time before we take and hold the banks and the Standard Oil Co. Is it not so?

Where will we be at, with the hospitals in our control, if our own members are refused medical aid? What will become of the hungry workers if we are too lazy and heedless to care for the released prisoners of our own industrial wars?

A Crime to Speak—in the I. W. W.

All the above are merely suggestions. It is simply childish to accuse me of "Knocking" the union. The workers of the world have eyes, and ears and we ourselves as workers would be insulted if told we had no brains. Why not use our brains? It is not for me as an "individual"—with apologies to Fellow Worker Cole on behalf of the anarchists, that I am not two individuals at the same time—it is not for me then, with all my shortcomings, to examine alone all these matters. If the membership can afford to condone the most disgraceful wind-up of a well-meant and bravely fought fight, and say nothing, I can stand it as long as the rest. But how about the future? Are we not to examine our failures and our defeats to the end that we avoid the same pitfalls on a like occasion?

This circular is free. It is not paid for by the "Appeal to Reason" or the "Chicago Slushialist." Neither is General Berger of the Milwaukee "Social-Republican Herald" paying for it. I am simply getting it printed on my personal credit and you can have it for what it's worth. I will be repaid, if after having hung and expelled me for printing such suggestions you will at least investigate their merit, and prevent the I. W. W. from becoming either a laughing-stock or the mere tail of a political kite as has been the case in former years.

The employing class of America is ready to spend millions of dollars to check the growth of the I. W. W. The enemy has its agents in all our business meetings. The only possible hope of the workers is to know at the time just what course to pursue and every man can then be found in his place, and the political, financial and all other schemes of the employing class can then be detected at once by the membership. Only he is a good I. W. W. member whose acts as officer or member of the organization are in accord with the interest of the working class. There is no other possible rule to guide us. Good man or bad man—all are good to us—if they act with us in the class struggle.

Be Fair with Ourselves.

And now, Fellow Workers, do not think I am asking for "sympathy." It is up to the membership to see that even I have justice. If you think you can afford to "expel" one of your members without an opportunity even to reply to irrelevant charges made against him, and whose only offense is that of speaking his mind as an individual member when in jail on account of the union, where—granting we really had any industrial control—does "emancipation" for the working class come in? To be in jail for "free speech" and then denied free speech in jail—is this economic freedom? It matters little that I am personally very offensive to the Socialists; I still ask you what is to hinder the I. W. W. from becoming an industrial despotism if such practices are followed?

It has been charged that an effort is now making to affiliate indirectly with the Socialist party at the coming convention. I trust this is untrue; but have non-Socialists no rights in the I. W. W.? For instance, does it not seem likely to you, that during six months' imprisonment, other men besides myself may have been bold enough to make remarks —some of which may have "savored of impatience"? Has the I. W. W. any jurisdiction over the personal utterances of its individual members while at their houses, on the street or in the jail—while speaking as "individuals"?

In conclusion, let me ask that this matter be laid before the business meetings of your local industrial union for discussion. Let us have the matter clearly understood, whether it is a right of a member of the I. W. W. freely to express himself in jail or prison as an individual, regarding matters which concern him. Be men—not children. Do you think it likely that you can deny rights to one member, and give such rights to another?

It must be plain to all sensible workers that the whole affair is out of the jurisdiction of the I. W. W.; that the whole conduct of an active member for a space of four years is rather to be considered, than personal utterances of a man in jail which any prisoner has a right—even with capitalists,—to make. It is up to the membership to say if a man has a right to speak his mind in jail.

It should be remembered, as showing the injustice of those now in control of Industrial Union 222 of Spokane, that part of my wages are now owing me as editor of the Industrial Worker for the issue previous to Nov. 2. This is refused me, as well as access to my books and accounts. I trust, however, that I will not starve to death even with no defense fund to keep me, and it is a mistake to think that the $15.00 per week that I did not always receive as editor, is my reason for writing this circular which costs $70.00 to print!

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery: to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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SELECTED.

Pointed Utterances That Are Well Worth Preserving.

The Defects of Trades Unions.

Trades Unions work well as centres of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla warfare against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wage system.—Karl Marx.

Value of an Ideal.

For all human things do require to have an Ideal in them; to have some Soul in them, as we said, were it only to keep the Body unputrefied. And wonderful it is to see how the Ideal or Soul, place it in what ugliest Body you may, will eradicate said Body with its own nobleness; will gradually, incessantly, mold, modify, new-form or reform said ugliest Body and make it at least beautiful, and to a certain degree divine! Oh, if you could dethrone that Brute-god Mammon, and put a Spirit-God in his place. One way or the other, he must and will have to be dethroned.—Thomas Carlyle.

Man a Social Product.

Labor is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in the wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold evolution in industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtues peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality.—A. P. Hazell.

Hell and Paradise.

What sort of society is this that has, to the extent that ours has, inequality and injustice for its basis? Such a society is fit only to be kicked out through the windows—its banquet tables, its orgies, its debaucheries, its scoundrelisms, together with all those who are seated leaning on the backs of others whom they keep down on all fours. The hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in.—Victor Hugo.

The Ruling Class Not the Intellectual Class.

The master minds of all nations, in all ages, have sprung into affluent multitude from the mass of the nation, and from the mass of the nation only—not from its privileged classes; and so no matter what the nation's intellectual grade was, whether high or low, the bulk of its ability was in the long rank of its nameless and its poor, and so it never saw the day that it had not the material in abundance whereby to govern itself.—Mark Twain.

The Modern Society.

A man wanting to live by work, yet finding no work to do—all the dramas of the poets furnish no figure more tragic than that spectacle. Here the man is in a world, not of his own choosing—in a world where he must eat his bread. Social conditions forbid him to work, and the laws forbid him to be idle. For he is gravely told that he must not be a vagrant. He is reminded that every man must have visible means of support; otherwise the jail swallows him. It is illogical, if not grotesque, in a government to punish a vagrant, when that government has not secured to him the opportunity to make a living by work.—Edwin Markham,

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

Socialism is inevitable. It is right. It is in the line of least resistance. It is on the way to the highlands—on the way to Real Civilization, not the starched, hypocritical, suppositious, so-called kind palmed off by priests and pickpockets, such as we are called upon to contemplate and endure around us to-day, but a civilization based on the shining and imperishable foundations of Brotherhood and Mutual Love.

—Professor J. Howard Moore.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. C., WORCESTER, MASS.—The Rev. Morgan H. Sheedy was right. The theories and doctrines of religious communities have proved dismal failures. Communism, or Socialism, does not mean "living together," but "working together." Working together does not depend upon the will but upon the necessity. The necessity for working together does not come until the improved tool of production compels co-operation. The religious communities put the cart before the horse.

E. S. S., NEW YORK—That is just the mission of the Socialist party's paper "The Call." Its mission is not to teach Socialism, least of all to organize it. Its mission is to help draw a sufficient number of people to the spot where they will discover what the Daily People has been long proclaiming—the utterly mischievous role of the "Volkszeitung," the "Volkszeitung" being a deadly foe to any workingman's English daily, consequently a hindrance to the Germans themselves. Fortunately its circulation, one time over 20,000 is now less than 4,000. Leave "The Call" alone. It is doing its work.

W. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Whatever may be said of Tom Watson's recklessness and unreliability of statement—as amply proved in these columns—certain it is that in an issue of veracity between Watson and the "Appeal to Reason" the "Appeal" "is nowhere." When the "Appeal" states that Debs accepted Watson's challenge but Watson "showed the white feather," and Watson answers that the statement is a lie, Watson is to be believed. Watson, at least, is true to his bourgeois instincts of "make"; the "Appeal" is a crawling thing that pretends to Socialism "for revenue only."

P. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Read Roosevelt as one may—whether he writes on hunting, on history, on the philosophy of history, as he did in his Paris and Berlin lectures,—there is nothing but pompous platitudes, ladeled out with pugnacious self-assertiveness. The man has not uttered a single original thought, though bursting with the pretence of originality.

H. P. R., AURORA, N. Y.—A political party that proposes a revolution is different from a business. In business the principle

He who by his biz would rise
Must either bust or advertise.

The political party of revolution that adopts that principle "advertises and busts."

T. J., NEW YORK—Every intelligent man knows that the I'm-a-bummery was started as an attack on the S. L. P., and every honest man admits it.

C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The specification "about two months" is too vague to locate an article. You will have to be more definite. The internal evidence of recklessness of statement in your letter suggests the recommendation that you cultivate accuracy and close reasoning.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Correspondence containing such revelations should carry the writer's name. An assumed name looks bad in such cases. Authorize this office to insert your signature, and the correspondence will be published.

H. D. W., DU QUOIN, ILL.—Ex-President Roosevelt's use of the term "undesirable citizens" was applied to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, at the time they were in jail.

F. C. P., PECOS, TEX.—This office knows of nothing that is being done for Preston and Smith at present.

B. P., HOLLAND, MICH.—Creed and benevolence do not necessarily go together. It is an error to believe otherwise. Creed cultivates the error.

H. B. S., HAMILTON, CAN.—It would be promoting an interminable discussion to publish an answer that asks the questioner other questions. The People wishes to be fair to all, without unnecessary consumption of space, or promoting an endless cross fire.

E. E., PORTLAND, ORE.; J. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CALIF.; J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; C. S., LYNN, MASS.; D. A., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; F. A. V. E., PITTSBURG, PA.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; F. T., WESTERNPORT, MD.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; M. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; H. D. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.; J. W., AND L. V., NEW CASTLE, COLO.; B. U., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before June 22.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, Wednesday evening, May 25th, with Kihn in the chair. Members present: Deutsch, Mittleberg, Rosenberg, Ball, Signarovits, Hall, Lefkovits, Kihn and Schwartz. Absent and excused: Schrafft, Lafferty and Weiss.

Financial Report: Receipts, $95.64; expenses, $175.28.

Reports of Committees:—Press Committee reported on request of Section New York County for a pamphlet on "Higher Prices" that the same for several reasons could not now be produced; report received and referred back to Press Committee for further consideration. National Leaflet Distribution Fund Trustees reported receipt of contributions and work done; report received.

National Secretary reported arrangement of Organizer Katz's itinerary for Pennsylvania. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Mittleberg: "That action of national secretary be endorsed"; carried. National Secretary also reported arrangement of short tour for Reinstein on his way back from S. P. convention at Chicago. National Secretary reported on his short trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; report received and action indorsed; and he also reported absence from office for three days due to illness.

Correspondence:— From M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass., on Party matters. From George Wishnak, the Party's fraternal delegate to the Jewish Socialist Labor Federation's convention, report of proceedings; received and filed. From the Editor of The People, communications re Hungarian Federation matters, with request that same be referred to the coming session of the N. E. C.; moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Mittleberg: "That communications be referred to the N. E. C. session";carried.

A committee from the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, E. Rosenberg and Chas. Rothfiser, appeared requesting information re accusations against Rothfiser; they were informed that this matter would come up at the next session of the N. E. C. in July and that their Executive Committee would be formally notified.

Correspondence continued:— From M. R. George, Washington, D. C., application for membership-at-large; application received and applicant admitted. From International Socialist Bureau re Party Press. From Pennsylvania S. E. C., inquiry whether a member of the so-called I. W. W. of Chicago could become a member of the Party; secretary replied that inasmuch as that body rejects political action, an upholder of that body could not honestly or intelligently apply for membership in the S. L. P., hence could not be admitted. From Illinois S. E. C., Massachusetts S. E. C., California S. E. C., Missouri S. E. C., Minnesota S. E. C., Wisconsin S. E. C., Washington S. E. C., Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Sections Phoenix, Ariz., Portland, Ore., and Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany, ordering due stamps. From N. Y. S. E. C., minutes of last session and request for general campaign leaflet; minutes filed and request referred to the Press Committee. From N. J. S. E. C. regarding Katz's work in that State and sending contribution to General Agitation Fund. From Lettish Socialist Labor Party Federation, re election of new editor for "Proletareets"; referred to the next session of the N. E. C. for approval. From Missouri S. E. C. credentials for C. F. Meier, member of the N. E. C. in place of Frank Zermann who resigned because of removal from State. From Colorado S. E. C., Sections Manchester, N. H., Bridgeport, Conn., Rockville, Conn.. Milwaukee. Wis., Philadelphia, Pa., Detroit, Mich., Houston, Tex., William B. Cook, Galveston, Tex., Charles Pierson, Portland, Ore., G. J. Fridell, Divide, Mont., F. Weber and H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., regarding Party matters. From Sections St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash., and Detroit, Mich., re meetings for Olive M. Johnson. From Section Providence, R. I., remitting on N. A. F. Sections Worcester, Mass., and Columbus, Ohio, remitting on International Socialist Bureau dues. From Section Baltimore, Md., requesting credentials for Jaime de Angulo, as additional delegate to the International Socialist Congress; referred to the N. E. C.

Adjournment 11 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

WISCONSIN S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin will be held on FRIDAY, June 10, at Catel's Hall, 300 Fourth street, Milwaukee. All members and sympathizers in Milwaukee are requested to attend.

The future never looked brighter to the Socialist Labor Party than it does at present. To the inactive members we say, You are asked to help the Party, if you cannot individually do so financially. Members in the State where no Sections exist are requested to send suggestions as to the Party's welfare to State Secretary, John Vierthaler, 461 Thirty-first avenue, Milwaukee.

Remember the date, comrades, June 10, 1910.

Alb. Schnabel,
N. E. C. Member.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting of Illinois State Committee, S. L. P., held May 11. Lederman chairman. Absent without excuse Lingenfelter and Davis.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From N. Reihmer, resigning from S. E. C. for lack of time to attend meetings. From A. C. Kihn in regard to Leaflet Distributing Fund; S. E. C. highly favors this plan and urges all members to help all they can, funds to be forwarded to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. From Wm. Huetteman, sending application for membership; carried. From Paul Augustine, sending due stamps.

Financial statement was read by Secretary; accepted.

Secretary reports having attended to routine work, notified Lingenfelter and Davis that unless they attend the meetings of the S. E. C. Section Cook County will be called upon to fill their places; notified all holders of tickets to settle for same. Report accepted. Decided to instruct secretary to call on Section Cook County to elect 3 new members for the S. E. C. to fill vacancies. Receipts, $15.60; expenses, $11.15.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Bobinsky, State Secretary.

COLORADO S. E. C.

Meeting of Colorado S. E. C. held May 19. Chairman, Ben Hurwitz. All members present except Comrade Hawkins, excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications:—Two letters from Gerry of Colorado Springs, reporting on work done for the party, literature sold and distributed and subs sent in for The People; also sent some names for trial subs. The Secretary was instructed to send in the names for trial subs. and pay for same. Votes on the question of whether or not a State convention shall be held this year were received from Section Denver, Section El Paso County, and Members-at-large at Durango and Grand Junction. On motion the vote was closed and counted, showing majority voted against holding convention.

New Business:—Secretary instructed to send out call for a vote on seat of State Executive Committee for the ensuing two years, vote to close on June 16. Decided to select candidates for the State election next November by referendum vote. Decided that State Secretary send out call for nominations of candidates for State ticket, nominations to close June 16.

After a general discussion meeting adjourned. Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session on May 24, with Neff in the chair. Roll call: all members present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps and informing S. E. C. of his election to Committee on Platform and Resolutions for next State Convention. From Moonelis, New York State Secretary S. L. P.. enclosing copy of his letter to McTier, on the matter of the last State Convention. On this matter the State Secretary was instructed to inform Comrade McTier of our next convention to be held July 3, 1910, at the Rosenbaum Hall, Washington avenue, Newport News, before which convention he could state his case; or as an alternative he could communicate with the State Secretary fully stating his case, who would present the same to the convention.

Financial report was then read and adopted, after which meeting adjourned.

Receipts, $5.40; no expenses.

Fred Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P., held its regular meeting on May 20. Present: Riordon, Reddington, Brearcliffe, Herron, Phipps, Stevens. Herron in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: Letter from Pierson from Portland, reporting on his work there; from Pierson from Hoquiam, sending reprt of his work in Portland and stating that he was ready to begin work in Hoquiam. Secretary was instructed to write Pierson to go to Tacoma from Hoquiam. Letter from Paul Augustine, regarding party matters. From Fred Garner of Ferguson, B. C., regarding organizers going there. From P. A. Fogleberg of Decateur, Wash., sending $5 for agitation fund.

Secretary instructed to send money to S. E. C. member Carlson of Tacoma for fare to S. E. C. meeting.

Meeting adjourned. Next meeting June 2.

R. W. Stevens,
Recording Secretary.

CLEVELAND COMRADES WILL HOLD PICNIC.

The first Picnic and Outing of the season arranged by the Socialistische Liedertafel (Singing Section of Section Cleveland), will be held SUNDAY, June 5th, at Kummer's Garden, Denison avenue and West 73rd street. Admission free. Many improvements have been made in this Garden, which may be easily reached from all parts of the city by transferring from any line to Denison avenue car. No walking of miles on dusty country roads, no waiting for overcrowded suburban cars. Good music, games, sports, and amusements for young and old. All friends and sympathizers and readers of this paper are cordially invited to attend. A good time can be assured to all visitors.

The Committee.

KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia and Vicinity June 4th to 10th.

Reading, Allentown and Vicinity, June 11th to 17th.

Scranton, Lancaster and Altoona, June 18th to 24th.

Allegheny County and New Brighton, June 25th to July 8th.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON'S ITINERARY.

St. Paul, Minn.—June 1.
Chicago, Ill.—June 5.
Detroit, Mich.—June 10.
Cleveland, Ohio—June 11.
Erie, Pa.—June 12.
Buffalo, N. Y.—June 15.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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KEEP IT GOING

Don't Let Summer Pleasures Stop the Propaganda.

Kindly take a look at the address label that appears on your paper, and if your subscription is about to expire renew it promptly.

The out-door-season cuts into our revenue in job work, and also in subscription receipts. The first we cannot overcome; the second, our comrades by loyalty to the propaganda can make avoidable.

Not but that comrades should enjoy whatever summer advantages they can, nevertheless it would take but a little time and trouble upon the part of each one to help keep things running smoothly at this end.

Comrade L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y., himself a good propagandist, writes us: 'I was very much disappointed, when looking over my Sunday People, to find that there was not one New York comrade who could get two subs. Too bad."

Here, however, is a comrade who is a whole Section in himself. He is J. H. Morgan, Princeton, W. Va. Comrade Morgan sends $11.50 for eight subs to the Weekly People and one to the Daily People.

S. Lazarus, a Spokane, Wash., Weekly People reader, in renewing for a year, says: "I certainly do wish this paper success. It is a great teacher upon matters we should know."

H. Sprague, a Canadian reader, renews, and sends "best wishes to the only Party of the working class."

Such commendations, of which we receive many, go to show that there is a field for just such papers as the Daily and Weekly People.

Tenth Anniversary Club members: You have now but one month in which to fulfill your pledges. Everybody make good!

Fail not to indicate that your subs are 1,000 Club ones.

The roll of honor this week, those sending two or more subs, follows:

F. W. Punch, Eureka, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal.	3
State Ex. Com., Colorado	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	8
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn.	2
F. H. Kuchenbacher, Chicago	2
A. Bergman, Indianapolis, Ind.	5
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	4
M. Malmgren, Parkers' Prairie, Minn	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
R. Katz, Elizabeth, N. J.	4
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
A. Czep, So. Sharon, Pa.	2
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	2
J. H. Morgan, Princeton, W. Va.	9

Prepaid Cards sold: San Jose, Cal., $2.00; Chicago, Ill., $2.00; Philadelphia, Pa., $2.00.

OPERATING FUND.

When other resources fail us there are always our good friends to call upon for financial aid to help keep things going. All who are not participating in the work of propaganda can do the next best thing, help sustain the engine the propagandists use. Be not satisfied with getting the paper for your own reading, help maintain it for the work it has yet to do. When you have a little cash to spare bear the Operating Fund in mind.

Contributions received since last report:

James Hunt, Cle Elum, Wash.	$ 5.00
T. C. Joslin, Brighton, Mass.	2.30
Jas. Thompson, Irvington, N.J.	.50
Workmen's Circle, Branch 82, New York City	1.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 107, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Total	9.80
Previously acknowledged	6,450.28
Grand total	$6,460.08

OLIVE M. JOHNSON IN CHICAGO.

SUNDAY, June 5th, 7 p. m., at the Young People's Socialist League, 180 Washington street. Subject: "Socialism and Woman's Suffrage."

MONDAY, June 6th, 7 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 816 Milwaukee avenue. Subject: "The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party."

OLIVE M. JOHNSON IN DETROIT.

Every man and woman is interested in the subject of Socialism and should come and hear Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, of Fruitvale, Cal., who will address a mass meeting in Concordia Hall, southwest corner of Gratiot avenue and St. Antoine street, Detroit, on FRIDAY, June 10, 7:30 p. m. Free admission. Everybody welcome. Women are especially invited.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Proletareets (Lettish Semi-Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year 1.50
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year 2.00

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2410 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch. Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday. 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting the second Sunday of each month at Federation Hall, Corner Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month at Hall, 203 Charles Building, 926 15th street. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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